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REICH WORKING ON PLAN TO ESTABLISH CURRENCY OF GOLD

Paper Marks to Be Retired for
Substitute as Medium of
Exchange

New Chancellor Expected to Try
and Obtain Settlement
With France

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—German financial experts have begun work on what is declared to be a comprehensive scheme for the retirement of paper marks and substituting a gold currency as the medium of exchange. In the meanwhile, according to authoritative information, the new Chancellor has put out his "lines" with a view of finding a middle ground to negotiate a Ruhr Valley settlement with France and Belgium. These are the outstanding features of the situation here.

It is realized in all quarters that the Berlin Government must act quickly in connection both as regards interior and foreign affairs. The German domestic and exterior problems are now so closely related that there is no separating them. Dr. Gustav Stresemann is obviously convinced of this, and he is proceeding accordingly with his characteristic energy. Much depends on the food supply. This is improving slowly, but the specter of another crisis such as that of last week—or one even more acute—still hovers near, and it is realized that should the mark suffer another debacle, conditions which would arise immediately would be much graver than anything that has gone before.

New Currency Needed
At the same time, should prices continue to rise, or even to remain at their present level without a corresponding increase in wages, an equally grave situation is bound to ensue. Farmers and peasants continue to exchange many of their products for paper marks, which they hold to be worthless, and responsible officials are convinced that it is urgently necessary to find immediately some monetary unit which the growers and distributors of food will accept in exchange for their produce.

The Christian Science Monitor representative has high authority for the statement that it has been decided to issue such a new currency, but the details of the scheme have not been worked out definitely. It has been determined, however, that the new currency must have a gold basis with a fixed rate of exchange with the Reichsbank. The chief problem therefore is where sufficient gold is to be obtained to do this. One of the chief proponents of the scheme told the Monitor representative here that the Reichsbank already has 500,000,000 gold marks which it has practically decided to use for this purpose. It is proposed to augment this reserve by compelling the holders of foreign gold and bills in Germany to turn their holdings over to the Government in exchange for the new currency.

Cause for Optimism
In this way it is expected enough money could be raised to establish a gold basis to back the new currency, whereupon the Government could at once begin to redeem the outstanding paper marks at a fixed rate. It will be seen that the scheme is still in an embryonic state, but the fact that it has at last been decided upon, gives some cause for optimism. Nothing less than necessity is impelling forward men who are responsible for finding a solution to the tremendously grave problems confronting this nation, and there is every indication that they are bending to their task with the full knowledge of what failure will mean.

One of the most responsible parliamentary men emphasized this fact to the Monitor representative last night and when pressed to say what he en-

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GERMAN EDUCATIONAL REFORM INCLUDES WORLD UNITY POLICY

Peace Teaching Substituted for War History—New Text-
book Admits Germany Was Main Cause of Conflict

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Returned from a four-year sojourn in Europe, Dr. Frederick William Roman, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here today, gave to Germany the palm in the post-war educational field, declaring that the reforms it had instituted are far in advance of anything that has been done in the cause of education in the allied countries.

Dr. Roman, a graduate and M. A. of Yale, and a Ph. D. of Berlin University, has not only studied at the Sorbonne for the last four years, winning for himself the first state degree of Docteur es Lettres granted to an American, but the highest rank of tres honorable, but also has made a first-hand study of the relationship between the economic, industrial and educational systems of Europe.

Explaining the educational reform in Germany, Dr. Roman said:

During the war it looked as though which have taken place in the educational system in Germany are those in administration and in curriculum. The great change in administration has come through the abolition of the formerly autocratic power of the Government-appointed "herr direktor." In Saxony and in certain Socialist states there are no directors now, and in other states the gymnasiums, realschulen and volkshochschulen are under the directorship of a teacher, elected by his fellow teachers for a period of three years. The official prerogative is to open the mail.

The second great change in the administration is the abolition of the clerical supervision which existed before the war. In the place of the Roman Catholic priest or the Protestant pastor there is the Elternrat or council of parents, consisting of six

men and women who have children in the school. This condition of membership in the council is important, for it means that no priest can have a hand in the administration and that no Protestant pastor or rich parents, while sending their own children to private schools, wish to have a hand in the volkshochschulen, can gratify this wish. It is interesting to notice how the parents of the children in the schools, through whose councils the discipline of the schools is determined, show their active interest by frequent attendance at the recitations.

World Peace Is Taught

Again there is a tremendous change in the curriculum, particularly in the teaching of history, patriotism and civics. After the report was established it embodied in its constitution a clause to the effect that Volkerverständnis, the reconciliation of the peoples, should be taught in all schools.

Again, the ministers of education in many states, particularly in Prussia, made it a rule that no history textbook should contain illustrations of guns, cannon, or of generals and military leaders, and stipulated that wars were to be treated briefly, the cultural and industrial movements of nations brought forward and humanitarian achievements emphasized and enlarged upon.

These laws still stand, though they may have not now the power of the law. In spite of some reaction, they embody the educational policy of new Germany. The fact is little known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the new German history textbook, not yet in use, by Herr Haunsisch, second Minister of Education, contains the admission that Germany was the main cause of the war.

Speaking of conditions in other European countries, Dr. Roman said that in Great Britain he believed the reforms contained in the Fisher Act, the most idealistic of educational schemes, would eventually be brought into effect.

"Women are leading the reform work in England," he said. "It is coming through the splendid work in the girls' high schools, which are trying out the new curricula and doing it so well that they will force the reform on the boys' public schools."

Two Advancements Cited

The two most important reforms which have taken place in the educational system in Germany are those in administration and in curriculum. The great change in administration has come through the abolition of the formerly autocratic power of the Government-appointed "herr direktor." In Saxony and in certain Socialist states there are no directors now, and in other states the gymnasiums, realschulen and volkshochschulen are under the directorship of a teacher, elected by his fellow teachers for a period of three years. The official prerogative is to open the mail.

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GEN. BLISS FAVORS LEAGUE AND COURT TO PROMOTE PEACE

Says Ruhr Impasse Is Business
Problem Badly Bungled by
Politicians and Military

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 18 (Staff Correspondence).—Civilization standing at the crossroads; behind, the darkness through which for eight years past humanity has struggled; ahead, two ways, the one the path of national isolation, leading back again into the valley, the other, the broader road of co-operative association—a road of hope, of understanding and of peace. Civilization stands at these crossroads and pauses, while America makes its choice. This is the picture of the world situation, drawn Saturday morning, before the Institute of Politics, by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss of the United States Army.

Decriing isolation as a dangerous and impossible myth, General Bliss quoted from President Harding's address to the foreign delegates at the opening of the Washington Conference:

"We wish to sit with you," he said, "at the table of international understanding and good will. In good conscience we are eager to meet you frankly and invite and offer co-operation. I can only speak officially for our United States. One hundred millions frankly want less of armament and none of war."

Will any man, any American or foreigner that may be within our borders, stand in the memory of our President and say that is not a good policy? It is a good policy for us and for them. We can do nothing better than carry it into effect as far as possible.

Armaments Hinder Progress
Excessive armaments, militaristic rivalries, demands for security based on these, these are the seeds to high progress and place a premium on the qualities of character which were outstanding in the primeval man or the modern statesman. Fear is clutching at the throats of nations, and fear, at the present moment, has brought the world to an impasse so that when a smaller nation has the good luck to get the larger one down, it must destroy it as an organized nation or keep it down by military force for all time.

The lesson is as plainly before us as if written in a schoolboy's textbook. It is that state relations will never be bettered in their ultimate results until nations have some reasonable assurance of safety from each other than on which primeval man did and the modern statesman does rely.

Certain conclusions stand out as almost infallible. The first one is that pretty much all that has proved to be good in the life of man has come from the practical operation of the spirit of association and co-operation.

In the second place, the most disastrous of all the things that have happened since the beginning of time, is the fact that, on trying every way after physical isolation—that is, every way that was the only one by which they could attain the one, in one sense, selfish object of individual safety and prosperity. But after all, it is not selfishness in the repugnant sense of the word. Man has always determined what was good for himself by a consideration, first of all, of his neighbors.

Isolation Due to Ignorance
The conclusion is that states still cling, in varying and perhaps in lessening degree, to the character of relations that the individual civilized man long since rejected as intolerable; that they place their hopes of safety in isolation when isolation has ceased to be a possible fact; and are still dominated by the spirit of ignorance, suspicion and fear that grows out of isolation.

As to these three conclusions, I do not see how anyone can get away from them. They are not merely conclusions, they are facts. They are facts of the safety and prosperity of states against external violence, with such results as history tells us. There was nothing new in some form and in some degree to begin with, co-operative association. And that requires the declaration of a specific objective and definite rules agreed upon to attain it.

If that conclusion is in any degree correct, if we must make our choice between anything like that and the former relations between states, then truly "civilization is standing at the crossroads."

That a peaceful world is good business, is the contention to be made by Bliss. In like manner he holds that

Annexation by Italy of the Disputed Territory (Shaded on the Map) Would, It Is Held, Result in Serious Consequences in the Adriatic

**JUGOSLAVS INSIST
ON A "FREE FIUME"**

**Italian Rule for Region Opposed—
Rapallo Pact Defended**

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 18.—A Trieste newspaper publishes an interesting interview with Signor Lagnia, formerly Governor of Croatia and one of the Yugoslav delegates on the Fiume joint commission. Signor Lagnia does not believe in a prompt definitive solution of the Fiume problem, owing to the contrast in the main fundamentals guiding both delegations.

The Yugoslavs insist on a strict application of the Treaty of Rapallo and will never allow territory, which the former treaty declared independent, to pass under the sovereignty of Italy. It is recalled that both Italy and Yugoslavia solemnly affirmed in the Treaty of Rapallo to "respect forever" the liberty and independence of the Free State of Fiume.

Fiume's annexation by Italy would be the gravest error and would result in serious consequences, it is generally believed.

**Coolidge's College Days Showed
His "Yes" and "No" Were Final**

**Judge Deering, His Classmate, Says He Can Appreciate
Humor as Well as Anybody**

SACO, Me., Aug. 18 (Special).—Judge John Percy Deering of this city, who was a roommate of President Coolidge at Amherst College, takes exceptions to some of the things which have been said about the President. He says it is wrong to describe him as a cold, austere, reserved, autocratic sort of person.

"He doesn't say much, but what he says means something," said Judge Deering. "He can say in a half-dozen words what it takes the average man a couple of hundred words to say. When President Coolidge says 'No' he has given consideration to every feature of a question and his 'No' covers his decision after full consideration. The 'No' is final, you can make up your mind to that, and it is the same with his 'Yes.'"

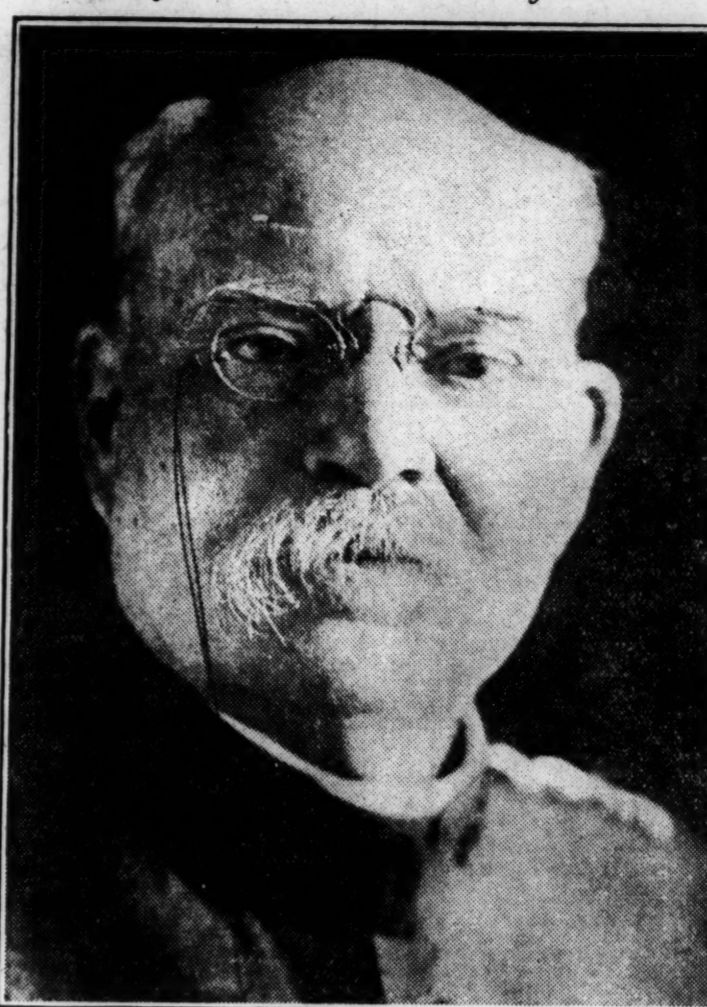
We entered college in 1911 and the last two years we roomed together at Dr. Page's. He was well liked by the other boys. He appreciated a joke as well as anyone. He was a dry fellow and would say things that would make

the other boys laugh. He took part in all the college pranks, although he was never a ringleader. He enjoyed the fun in his quiet way. There was nothing of the rowdy about "Cal" Coolidge. He was always a gentleman.

He liked to read, and did read a lot. He developed an interest in colonial history and in economics. He read everything he could get. I also was interested in history and economics and we hit it off pretty well together. He was a great admirer of Alexander Hamilton, and he read all of his letters. He also admired Abraham Lincoln and in a way would remind one of Lincoln.

There is nothing too good that one can say about Calvin Coolidge. He always kept his word. I was on the football team when I roomed with him. When anyone asked Cal why he didn't come out for practice, he'd smile and tell them that Deering was on the team and somebody had got to stay at home and get the lessons for both. He never was a shark for social climbers, don't believe he ever danced a dozen steps the four years he was at college. He would rather stay in our room and read history.

Man of War Who Pleads for Peace



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss
Tells Institute of Politics That Demand for Armaments Hinders Progress

MUNICIPAL GASOLINE STATIONS IN PROSPECT AS STATE ACTS

Mr. Hultman Explains "Exigency Act" to Mayor Curley—
Fuel Oil Drops One Cent

Municipal gasoline stations were in prospect today when the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life issued a statement in which it shows the way for various communities in the State to take steps to buy gasoline and sell it to their citizens under the provisions of the act of the Legislature which enabled them to buy and sell oil during the shortage last year.

The gasoline issue was further affected today by the announcement of two firms that they had cut the price 1 cent a gallon. Whereas yesterday fuel oil was selling for 10 cents a gallon, today it could be bought for 9 cents.

The Commission, under Eugene C. Hultman, chairman, which has begun an investigation of gasoline and oil prices, pointed out to Mayor Curley of Boston that towns and cities are empowered to meet the present emergency by a Massachusetts law that gives a municipality the authority to protect its citizens in such cases of emergency. In all probability, Mr. Curley will bring this recommendation before a meeting of Massachusetts mayors in Boston next Monday.

Quotes Emergency Law
The commission pointed out to the Mayor that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is not empowered by law to purchase and resell gasoline, like South Dakota, whose constitution provides for such action. This action, however, can be taken by municipalities. The letter in regard to it reads:

There is no law by which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts can do what the State of South Dakota did, that is, deal in gasoline. Chapter 40, Sections 19 and 20, General Laws of Massachusetts, 1921, however, provides authority for municipalities to protect their citizens in regard to a supply of the common necessities of life at reasonable prices during periods of public exigency. Therefore, if the heads of our municipalities determine that gasoline is a necessary of life and that a public exigency exists, they have the power to practically and legally meet the situation.

Mr. Curley has already acted under this law, when he purchased coal last winter and sold it to Boston citizens.

Fuel Oil Drops
The cut in the price of fuel oil was announced simultaneously by the Standard Oil Company and the Domestic Oil Heating Company, 843 Beacon Street, an organization that not only supplies oil heating equipment but arranges oil contracts for its customers.

In regard to the question of whether gasoline can be considered a "necessary of life," officials in the commission's office said this morning that gasoline could be properly called a necessity because it was used extensively in the transportation of food, and in the shipping industry, on which the welfare of New England so largely depends.

**TURKS RESTRICT
MISSIONARY SCHOOLS**

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—The Angora Ministry of Education announces that pupils under 15 years of age are not to be allowed to attend missionary schools.

Students from the Balkan states in American colleges here must study Turkish history and geography under Moslem teachers.

PLANNING BOARDS DEMAND STRICTER BILLBOARD LAWS

State Board Policy Criticized by
Federation—Dissatisfied With
Leniency of New Rules

Defenders of "Scenic Highways"
and "Boardmen" Expect Lively
Hearing at State House

Vigorous defense of the scenic beauties of Massachusetts from representatives of towns and municipalities all over the Commonwealth promises to make the public hearing on billboard regulations which the Division of Highways will hold at the State House, Wednesday, Aug. 22 at 10 a. m., a session of lively interest.

According to billboard men, who will also be fully represented at the hearing, the regulations on advertising signs and devices which the Division of Highways have under consideration, are "drastic." Members of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, on the other hand, are dissatisfied with the leniency of the new rules and declare that the proposed limitation on the size of billboards allows a comfortable margin on the largest size billboard now in common use.

The Massachusetts Civic League, as represented by Judge Robert Walcott, chairman of the league committee on billboard regulation, takes a middle ground, and terms the proposed regulations "a hopeful beginning."

Strict Enforcement Urged
The policy of permits for billboards hitherto pursued by the Division of Highways has been little more than a licensing system, Judge Walcott said today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Permits to erect billboards have hitherto been granted to nearly all applicants, he explained, and the proposal to limit the size of such structures to 12 feet in height and 25 feet in length he regards as a distinct advance. More strict enforcement of new and old regulations, however, will, in his opinion, be necessary if the Division of Highways is to control the billboard nuisance effectively.

"Almost the only step in the control of outdoor advertising which the division has taken, prior to its present proposals," said Judge Walcott, "was the creation of scenic highways. But even here, law enforcement has been lax. One year ago today I notified the division that there were 27 billboards standing on the North Shore road. They are still there today. I know, also, of a number which, as scenic disfigurements of the Mohawk Trail."

Criticism of the policy of the Division of Highways, with regard to billboard restriction, is contained in the August bulletin of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, which was issued this morning. That this criticism applies to the new plan for regulation, as well as to the previous policy of the division, was made clear by Edward T. Hartman, prominent in city planning work in Massachusetts for many years.

State Board Criticized
"After consulting representatives of 44 city planning boards," said Mr. Hartman today, "I am convinced that they are much dissatisfied with the situation which has developed since 1920. Their answer to the whole situation including the regulations upon which there will be a hearing Aug. 22 is contained in their August bulletin, issued today."

The bulletin declares that the Division of Highways "for more than two years has neglected to do anything noticeably to improve conditions (concerning billboards) while refusing to approve the efforts of many towns and cities to do this." It also urges the attendance of all interested persons.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

SHANGHAI GROUP GAINS IN STRENGTH

Parliamentary Desertions More
Than Compensated by Reinforcements From North

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—The sudden accession of strength during the last few days has altered the parliamentary position here. Desertions from the ranks of the Shanghai movement of members of Parliament have been more than compensated by reinforcements from the north. It is estimated that in Shanghai there are 280 Lower House and 110 Upper House representatives. The monthly allowance was paid on Thursday. The organizers are optimistic as to the outcome of the plan to open sessions here in September.

The first agenda includes the drafting of a permanent constitution and the election of a President. The organizers claim a quorum of 430 is certain in a few days. Everything depends on the arrival of members of Parliament from the three eastern provinces controlled by Chang Tso-lin. They number 60, and their accession would sway the parliamentary balance.

The course of affairs in the past three weeks has been very mysterious. Gen. Lu Chung-hsiang, the Chekiang Tsuchun, has understandings with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Chang Tso-lin, but the latter's support is wavering, although he is an avowed enemy of the Chihli Party, and his support of the Shanghai movement has not been

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LAW-ABIDING CUBANS ASSURE WASHINGTON OF THEIR LOYALTY

Decline to Support Any Movement or Law That Would
Interrupt Good Relations—America's Policy Firm

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The people of Cuba, especially the substantial, law-abiding element of the population, are not going to support any movement or law that would interrupt the good relationship between that country and the United States, according to information which has been placed in the hands of President Coolidge. At the same time, it was learned that the Zayas Government has been informed that the United States is prepared to protect the rights of its citizens in every way.

The President, it was learned at the White House, has been kept informed of recent developments in Cuba, which led among other things, to the calling of General Enoch H. Crowder, Ambassador to Cuba, to Washington to explain to the State Department the reasons for a sudden outburst of anti-American feeling. This feeling manifested itself in the passage of a bill restoring the state lottery with its wide ramifications of graft, and in the passage by the lower house of the Cuban Congress of the Tarafa bill, which would close many so-called private ports on the island where American sugar interests and others doing business in the islands had invested millions in capital.

The information in the hands of the President is said to show that the anti-American feeling was by no means widespread and that there is a growing volume of protest throughout the island against both the Tarafa bill and the new lottery law.

While it is felt at the White House and at the State Department that the situation is almost certain to right itself, it was made plain that the Government is determined to permit no infringement of the rights of Americans doing business in Cuba. The President will, if necessary, take

AMERICAN AID HELD ASSYRIA'S ONE HOPE

Near East Relief Officer Tells
of Efforts to Rehabilitate Na-
tives in Ancestral Home

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—"The Assyrian Nation is now at the parting of the ways. It is facing a great crisis in Persia," said L. W. Archer, acting director of the foreign department of the Near East Relief when interviewed here by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor regarding the efforts to rehabilitate the Assyrians in their ancestral home in the Urmia basin, surrounding Lake Urmia in the northwest of Persia.

Mr. Archer in explaining the Assyrian situation said:
The Assyrians who though under the jurisdiction of Persia, still consider themselves as a nation, have been reduced by privations and massacres from 200,000 to 40,000. They are scattered, barely subsisting as small farmers on arid soil or as day laborers building roads and railways, between Tabriz, in the north, and Hamadan in central Persia. The Near East Relief is at present caring for more than 2000 Assyrian orphans, made destitute during the war and during the privations of the flight from the Urmia basin that followed. The Persian Government refuses to allow the Assyrians to fulfill their desire to return to Urmia, saying that it cannot afford them sufficient protection against invasion from across the Turkish border.

Turkish Border Attacks
For many years before the war the Assyrians had lived peacefully in the Urmia basin, perhaps the most fertile and productive region in all Persia, and had become quite prosperous. When the war broke, bands of wild Kurds swept across the Turkish border, wiping out 142 Assyrian villages and massacring large numbers of the inhabitants. They drove the rest out of the basin and settled down there for a time. The Assyrians, what was left of them, fled southward along the western border of Persia, then turned north again till they came to Hamadan. By the time they reached the city, their numbers had been cut to 40,000 by the hardships endured on the flight from Lake Urmia. Some of them were absorbed by the British Army, which employed them building railway lines in Mesopotamia. After the war ended, the Kurds left the Urmia basin and returned to Turkey. But the Persian Government was, and is, afraid to allow the Assyrians to go back to their native hearth, because of the possibility that the Kurds would sweep down on them again. The Assyrians, it should be noted, are Christians.

Relief Work Extensive
The Near East Relief is doing all it can for the destitute Assyrian children. Two carpet factories are maintained at Tabriz, which afford employment for many adults and serve as training schools for the older children. A monthly expenditure of \$20,000 for relief work has been kept up for the past two years, and three Americans are doing active work under the direction of a central committee.

The Near East Relief is at present building roads through the Urmia district, employing Assyrian labor entirely, and arranging for the employment of refugee labor wherever possible. It has enabled the Assyrian farmers to contract leases for farm land with the Moslem Persian owners, and has imported 800 oxen into Persia to aid the Assyrians in tilling the soil. Nearly 15,000 Assyrians are employed at Baghdad through the efforts of the Near East Relief. Altogether, about 12,000 of the 40,000 surviving Assyrians are directly supported by the Near East work, and many others are subsisting through the good offices of the organization.

At the present time a loan from American bankers to the Persian Government is being negotiated and has received the approval of the Near East Relief. With this loan it is thought that the Persian authorities will feel strong enough to allow the Assyrians to return to the Urmia basin, and thus permit the Near East workers to relinquish their responsibility in Persia. Mr. Archer said that great hardships would have to be endured by the Assyrians during the coming winter, with the possibility that the Near East Relief would be compelled to cut down its appropriation for its Persian work.

REICH WORKING ON PLAN TO ESTABLISH CURRENCY OF GOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

visaged in case of failure of these efforts, he said:

"Failure will undoubtedly mean a very grave disturbance here and doubtless civil war. The Communists are very active and already radicals in the rural districts are going to the peasants and demanding their produce without payment and obtaining it under threats of violence.

Communists Inciting Workers

The Communists are doing everything in their power to incite the workers to rise. The German Government is not prepared to weather another food and money crisis, such as that which led to the overthrow of the Cuno Ministry by the German masses. Another, and severer crisis would undoubtedly lead to widespread disorders which would certainly precipitate a Nationalist move to prevent the Government falling into the Communists' hands. That would mean civil war."

This is something that has been envisaged here for a long time. It is the old cry of "wolf," but nevertheless there is no doubting that the situation here is still very grave, and that there is real danger of the actual advent of the wolf, unless ways and means are found speedily for solving the money and food shortage.

This will be well-nigh impossible so long as foreign affairs are in such a tangle as they are at present. Dr. Stresemann realizes this, and there is good reason to believe that he will act immediately, and try to come to some kind of understanding with France.

French Reception Favorable

The favorable reception accorded to the Stresemann Government by the French press gives cause for optimism and for the belief that Raymond Poincaré will find means to meet half-

way any advances Dr. Stresemann may be able to make. Important German parliamentarians declare that the new Chancellor has the backing of the industrial and agricultural interests here in a give-and-take policy with France, and that he would move at once to try and find a basis for negotiations.

Dr. Stresemann and Herr Solimann, Minister of the Interior had a conference with Herr Zeigner, Premier of Saxony yesterday. It is believed that Herr Zeigner was called here for a conference in connection with his threat recently to disclose in the Saxon Diet, the alleged close co-operation between the Cuno Government and illegal Nationalist organizations, for the purpose of carrying out sabotage in the Ruhr Valley and the Rhineland and also the alleged close co-operation between the Reichswehr and these organizations.

Die Zeit, the organ of the Stresemann Government, has issued a warning to all the Radicals on the Right and Left to abstain from continuing their attacks on the Government. At the same time, the Government has issued orders suspending the Deutsche Zeitung, and the Deutsches Tageblatt, extreme Nationalist organs, for three days, and ordered the dissolution of the "Committee of Fifteen," a Communist organization, representative of the shop councils of Berlin, which has been demanding a general strike for a "workers' and peasants' government."

PARLIAMENTARIANS HOLD CONFERENCE

International Union Discusses
Reparations and Ruhr Oc-
cupation

By Special Cable
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18.—The twenty-first conference of the Interparliamentary Union ended its three-day session here yesterday. Organized primarily as a source of international amity propaganda, its rules forbid the discussion of "urgent problems," but on this occasion the delegates strained their regulations by airing their opinions on reparations and the Ruhr.

Theoretically no government is responsible for the statements of the members of its national group, but actually these members representing 30 parliaments speak fairly authoritatively the views of their governments. For example, France rehearsed the right to invade the Ruhr district and its need for reparation payments; Germany replied and called for an impartial international commission to investigate its capacity to pay; Germany also pressed the subject of mandates, and hinted broadly it hoped soon to recover the mandatory right over some of its former colonies; England said it wished Germany to be a member of the League of Nations; several nations seized the chance to criticize their neighbors' treatment of their minorities, and America reiterated European policy in reference to reparations.

Claude A. Swanson, Senator, defined the American attitude, giving The Christian Science Monitor representative permission to quote him. He said: "The United States has claimed no reparations and hence is interested in the question only to the extent that its settlement may aid the economic recovery of the world. The President of the United States and Congress have uniformly insisted that indebtedness was one thing this Government was independent of, and must be considered entirely free of all questions of reparations. No question of reparations was involved at the time this indebtedness was made and hence should not be subsequently injected. The debts were separately contracted and should be separately settled."

In view of the chaotic condition in Germany and the Ruhr, embroiled and Anglo-French testiness, the above declaration caused considerable stir in conference circles. It must not be forgotten the connection between this organization and the League of Nations is strong.

SIXTEEN NEW LINERS TO PLY ON ATLANTIC

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Sixteen new liners, aggregating nearly 400,000 tons, will be added to the great transatlantic fleet sailing between New York and European ports within the next two years. By the time they are finished, the entire fleet of liners operating across the Atlantic will have a total tonnage of more than 2,000,000, and a carrying capacity of 200,000 persons.

The building of the new vessels, some of which are already on the ways and others still being bid for by contractors, is to be participated in by eight steamship companies. The new list shows a remarkable absence of huge liners of 50,000 tons and more, the majority of the new vessels being 20,000 to 25,000 tons.

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TANGIER CONFERENCE AGAIN ADJOURNED

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Tangier conference is again adjourned. It is at the request of the British Government on account of the holiday season. The experts will meet at the end of September to study new statutes for the Moroccan port. Considerable disappointment has been caused in Tangier itself at this news.

There seems no end to the delays and the Tangier Chamber of Commerce has addressed to Raymond Poincaré a telegram expressing the regret of the French colony at the successive postponements.

COL. N. PLASTIRAS FAVORS ZAIMISISTS

Revolution Party Welcomes All
Seeking Country's Welfare—
Stock Exchange Restrictions

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Aug. 18.—A recent legislative decree provides for the naturalization of all the refugees in Thrace and Asia Minor who came to Greece since 1912, excepting the Constantinople Greeks. Col. Nicolas Plastiras declared yesterday plainly on the occasion of a keen pre-electoral meeting

that the revolution had decided to safeguard Greece from internal strife and from the would-be destroyers of the efforts of the revolution toward re-establishing the national credit.

Therefore he supports the Zaimis reconciliation party, as well as all parties tending to bridge the dissensions aiming at the ultimate welfare of the country.

Colonel Gonatas, the Premier, states that the Lausanne Treaty will be ratified in a month's time, when the exchange of populations will begin. Stock exchange circles here have been revolutionized by the new legislation, confining transactions to official brokers and banks, the open market being abolished. The measure is considered, in competent economical circles, salutary for the national finances.

OPPOSITION FORMS AGAINST KEMALISTS

Angora Leader Disturbed About
New Movement—Critical
Newspaper Is Denounced

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Aug. 18.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who was reported to have succeeded in electing a homogeneous Parliament, has found on the opening of the Angora Assembly an organized opposition. Fourteen deputies favoring the Shukri Party have formed an opposition and are planning soon to publish an organ in their interests.

Nouredin Pasha, commander of the forces at the Dardanelles, Tewfik Pasha and Ali Ihsan Pasha, commander of Konia, have been dismissed for inclining toward the opposition.

Kemal is intensely disturbed about the new movement, which is mainly controlled by high officers who considered his policy too despotic.

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—The Turkish paper Tanin is denounced for criticizing the new Angora Cabinet. It is called traitorous. Tanin calls the Ministers incompetent, says they were not elected according to the convictions of the National Assembly, but are autocrats of Kemal's party. It is evident the deputies accepted the candidacies blindly, instead of using their own intelligence.

FRANCE STANDS BY COLORED CITIZENS

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The French determination to obtain proper treatment for French colored citizens is growing. Prosecutions are taking place. Deputies are giving notice of interpellations in Parliament when the sitting is resumed about incidents in which Americans and black French colonials are concerned.

M. Poincaré writes a letter to one of these deputies, declaring that special instructions have been given to the police and concluding: "Continue to follow the question closely so that the application of the French laws should assure equality for all and that everybody contravening the law should be punished."

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LIME RESOURCES MAY BE DEVELOPED

New Hampshire to Investigate Deposits—Parade Held at Farm Bureau Gathering

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 18 (Special).—Possibility of developing the lime resources in this State is likely to receive considerable attention following the announcement yesterday at the meeting of the Farm Bureau Federation at the New Hampshire University that an investigation in co-operation with the university experiment station is under way. Lime has been a fundamental need of New Hampshire soils, tests of several hundred farms showing an average need of two tons an acre to correct the acidity which prevents successful growing of clover and other legumes. Through the efforts of the extension service and farm bureaus the amount of lime has increased greatly in the last few years and now amounts to about 2000 tons a year. This is to be only a fraction, however, of the amount needed, and the continued high price of lime has seriously held back the use of it. Through the development of New Hampshire's own lime resources it is hoped that this problem may be solved. Some of the deposits are shown as high as 92 per cent in quality.

Through long lanes of automobiles and cheering crowds, past a reviewing stand where Fred H. Brown, Governor, John H. Bartlett, former Governor, State Grand Master Sawyer, President Putnam of the Farm Bureau Federation, R. D. Hetzel, president of the university and other notables watched with great interest, wound this afternoon, the farm and home parade which celebrated on Farm Bureau Day the tenth anniversary of the starting of county extension work in New Hampshire. More than 50 floats were in line, representing various state-wide agricultural organizations, granges and county farm bureaus.

One feature of the parade was a long line of 600 boys, and girls, and members, who came in today to their fellow delegates at the State Club Camp for a special club day. They marched along under the university maple singing their club songs and giving their club yells. Another was the series of floats representing various phases of extension work.

At a mass meeting following the parade, President Hetzel welcomed the audience to the university. He declared that the proximity of New England land to markets gave the farmer a decided advantage. He was followed by Governor Brown and W. H. Walker, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the latter urging adequate development of water power for the production of cheap fertilizer.

At a field of the eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange, addresses were made by Herbert N. Atkinson, State master, and David H. Agans, State master of New Jersey. Mrs. Elizabeth S. MacDonald of Boston talked to the home-makers on making housework easier, and told some of the improvements installed in the Modern Priscilla Proving Plant, which is in her charge.

CLARK INCREASES FACULTY BY EIGHT

Additions Are Said to Strengthen School of Geography

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18 (Special).—The School of Geography and the closely related departments of international relations, economics and history at Clark University have been greatly strengthened, according to announcement today of additions to the faculty for the coming academic year. Of the eight new professors, six will join the teaching staffs in these fields.

Development of these departments is the result of reorganization during the past two years under the presidency of Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, who came to Clark from Harvard University with the understanding with the trustees that a school of geography be established. A staff of experts, headed by Dr. Atwood, who for 20 years has been connected with the United States Geological Survey, now composes the school, and with attention being given of the related departments the university believes it offers facilities in these fields of unusual attractiveness for students.

Additions to the faculty for the coming year follow:

Dr. Alfred L. P. Dennis formerly of the University of Wisconsin, who has been in diplomatic service for a number of years and who gave part time in service at Clark University last year, will join the staff as a regular member in the Department of History and International Relations.

Dr. William L. Langer, who has completed his graduate studies at Harvard University, will join the Department of History and International Relations as assistant professor of European history. Dr. E. J. Brandenburg, who for a number of years was connected with Miami University and who has carried on his graduate studies at the universities of Chicago and Wisconsin, and for the last year been head of the department of economics at the University of Arkansas, will come to Clark as professor of economics, and will have charge of that department.

Dr. Harry E. Miller, who has completed his graduate studies at Harvard University, will be associated with Dr. Brandenburg in the department of economics. Both undergraduate and graduate instruction will be given in economics, and it is the intention to develop that department as one of the major fields for graduate study at the university.

Dr. Ann A. Schaeffer, who for 14 years has been head of the department of biology at the University of Tennessee, will join the staff in the department of biology. Dr. Schaeffer has been doing special research work under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution, and has become one of the leading authorities in this country upon the protozoa.

Dr. Carl Murchison, who has been on the staff of Miami University, will join the Clark faculty as professor of psychology, and be associated with Dr. Edmund C. Sanford in the conduct of

both the undergraduate and graduate studies in that department.

Dr. Clarence F. Jones will come from the University of Chicago to an assistant professorship in the school of geography. He will offer work in economic and commercial geography.

Dr. O. E. Baker, of the Department of Agriculture, will be on the staff of the school of geography during the second semester of the coming year, offering work in agricultural geography and land utilization.

TAX RESERVE PLAN OF CITY DEFENDED

Mayor's Action Only Legal Way to Dispose of \$3,828,425.21, City Official Points Out

The placing of \$3,828,425.21, back taxes collected in Boston, from Feb. 1 to Aug. 1 of this year, in the city treasury by Mayor James M. Curley, in anticipation of taxes, rather than using it as "free cash" in the city treasury, where, according to the Finance Commission, it should be applied to the reduction of this year's tax rate, was defended today by a city official, who declared it was the only legal disposal Mayor Curley could make of the sum.

This official declared that the city could not have saved any money by following the commission's suggestion. On the other hand, Judge Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the commission, in a statement, says that if the commission's plan was followed, the tax rate would be reduced about \$2.25.

The city official continued: "Mayor Curley was right when he told the commission that he had no recourse but to place the back taxes collected in the treasury. Each year the city has had to borrow money in anticipation of taxes and the people have had to pay the interest on this. There will be no payment of interest on this money collected from the taxes, and this method will be just as satisfactory as would its use in any other way. The tax rate of \$24.70 would not be lessened any sooner by counting this money as free cash in the treasury than by using it to pay the city's bills with the city's own money rather than borrow millions and pay the banks' interest until the next year's taxes are raised."

Last February Mr. Sullivan declared that Boston had been overtaxed by \$4,500,000 in 1922 and that this amounted to from 12 to 14 per cent on the tax levy. He argued that at least \$3,000,000 of the overtaxation should have been applied against cars and other taxes. He said then that the city was operating under a system of "poor finance and bad book-keeping."

MAINE EXPECTS BIG "GAS" TAX

State Auditor Estimates 1923 Total Will Be \$500,000

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 18 (Special).—The new gasoline tax will bring into the State treasury about \$500,000 a year, according to the estimate of E. D. Hayford, State Auditor, after analysis of the returns for the month of July.

Mr. Hayford bases this estimate on the computation that has been made that for each automobile in the United States enough gasoline will be purchased in a year to make a tax of \$4.80, at the rate of 1 cent a gallon. There are about 80,000 pleasure cars in Maine, and 20,000 trucks. At the rate of \$4.80 each, these 100,000 cars would bring the total tax up to \$480,000. In addition must be figured the tax derived from sales of gasoline to be used in cars coming into Maine from other states. Returns received from the distributors already show that the tax for the month of July will amount to more than \$37,000, and all of the distributors have not yet filed their returns. Mr. Hayford figures that on the basis of \$50,000 a month for the five months of the busy summer season, and half of that amount for the other seven months of the year, that the total of \$500,000 would be a very conservative estimate of a full year's revenue from the tax.

RAINCOAT STRIKERS WIN PARTIAL VICTORY

Eleven of the largest shops in the city manufacturing raincoats have reached agreements with Local 7 of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, and Monday nearly half of the 700 workers, who went on strike Thursday to gain a minimum wage of \$44 a week for men and \$25 a week for women, will have returned to their places, said Israel Lewin, publicity agent of the union, today.

The manufacturers are divided into two groups: those who are members of the Raincoat Manufacturers' Association, and those who are independent. The president of one of the largest houses in Boston, who is not a member of the association, stated this morning that he was in sympathy with the workers, and that he intended to open a new shop early next week, employing 40 people under agreement with the union. Other large independent manufacturers are planning similar moves, and if the manufacturers in the association do not reach an agreement with their workers before these new shops open, union officials say they will find themselves unable to get enough workers to run their shops.

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SURVEY OF VERNACULAR PRESS PROVES RED SCARE UNFOUNDED

Revolutionary Trend Outlined in Coming Bar Association Report Challenged—Source of Statement in Question

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A statement, recently attributed to Gen. John J. Pershing, that "dangerous elements are actually moving, both openly and secretly, toward a revolution in America," has been incorporated in an official summary of the report of the committee on American citizenship of the American Bar Association, which is to be submitted at the annual meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 28-31.

The committee's further statements that "1,500,000 radicals are said to be striving to undermine the United States Government, and that there are said to be 400 newspapers and periodicals of Socialist and Communist tendencies, read regularly by 5,000,000 people in this country," have raised a question as to the actual source of such allegations and whether they are well founded. The committee has announced that its statements are based on "competent authority."

So-called Red activity in the United States is supposed to have reached its peak during the war. The Lusk legislative investigating committee, whose findings are embodied in four large volumes, published in 1919, did a notable work in many respects. It left no stone unturned to expose and arrest all criminal agitators of sedition in New York State. Conditions since that inquiry, however, are believed generally to have changed for the better.

Statement Challenged

The statement of the Bar Association committee that there are today 400 newspapers and periodicals publishing radical views is challenged by Paul Hanna, associate director of the Foreign Language Information Service, an organization formed during the war "to interpret the immigrant to America and America to the immigrant." Its advisory board is composed of John Palmer Gavitt, formerly editor of the New York Evening Post, chairman; Allen T. Burns, George McAneny, Julia C. Lathrop, Mrs. Willard D. Straight and Josephine Roche, all Americans far removed from any suspicion of disloyalty.

Contrary to the statement issued by the Bar Association committee, Mr. Hanna declared that of the 727 foreign language newspapers (edited by native Americans as well as foreign-born individuals), newspapers which are on his mailing list, all of them read carefully, by experts familiar with 15 tongues, only 45 show a "general radical tendency."

In their attitude toward American politics 42 are Socialist and two Communist papers. Both the total number of foreign papers and their aggressive circulation are likely to be overestimated, according to Mr. Hanna, who smilingly remarked, "The circulation figures are what the editors would like to think they were."

Statement by Pershing that \$3,000,000 is "said" to have been spent last year in behalf of Red propaganda is believed to have about the same basis of fact as there are no means of ascertaining actually what funds radical organizations secretly expend to further their designs.

"Constitution Week" No charge of extravagant statement is made against General Pershing or any of the members of the American Citizenship Committee of the American Bar Association, but it is pointed out that a publicity committee has been very active in stimulating public interest in the celebration of "Constitution Week," Sept. 16-22, the laudable purpose of re-establishing the Constitution of the United States and the principles and ideals of our Government in the minds and hearts of the people. No overzealous desire on the part of the promoters of this observance is to be permitted, however, to reflect in any way upon the integrity and patriotism of a vast number of 13,910,692 foreign-born people in the United States.

When Gov. Alfred E. Smith was appealed to several years ago to fight for the retention of the Lusk Anti-Sedition Laws of New York State, he said:

My experience tells me it is not true that the foreign-born do not grasp the spirit of our institutions. You seem to think that because 500,000 copies of foreign newspapers are sold in the city of New York, it follows that the readers of this large number of papers do not understand or appreciate our institutions. Nothing could be farther from the fact.

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is a Methodist and a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Smith, a son of General Thomas Kilby Smith, is a former trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and formerly president of the Federation of Catholic Societies of Pennsylvania.

Judge Bruce, a son of Gen. Edward A. Bruce, and former president of the North Dakota State Bar Association, took a leading part in the enactment and enforcement of the child labor and sweat-shop laws of Illinois and Wisconsin.

Judge McCamant, who nominated Mr. Coolidge for Vice-President in 1920, was President General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, 1922. He served as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon in 1917 and 1918. Mr. O'Brien was United States Attorney for the western district of New York from 1909 to 1914 and during the war was a special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States.

The members of the committee, organized as part of "a strong public emphasis of the national forces of justice, law and order," from time to time have contributed convincing and various publications.

General Pershing Is Quoted
In their report they further quoted General Pershing as follows: "The spirit of patriotic Americanism should combat the present dangerous tendency toward disobedience of law. Moral standards have become materially weakened. The criminal elements of society are less cautious in their activities. It is time for all citizens who cherish our heritage of free government to assert themselves and cry out against lawlessness and immorality. We must stand for enforcement of the law or concede that free government is a failure. Open adherence to lofty ideals is quite as essential now as during war time."

The dangerous elements are actually moving toward a revolution in America, both openly and secretly, because national problems have not been thoroughly discussed. There is a disruptive tendency toward radicalism of all sorts. The slump in patriotism and the consequent increase in the dangerous elements among us must be checked.

It is pointed out that law-abiding Americans will agree with General Pershing's conclusions, but it must be shown that they are based upon the premises of actual fact. Many Americans feel that there is no more reason for hysteria over a "threatened Red revolution" than over the prospect of America's entry into an imaginary impending war. No radical publications printed in English, it is said, need be put on the index except the "Communist Manifesto," and the "Manifesto of the League of Nations." They are constantly watched, and in case of flagrant violations they are barred from the United States mails.

Editorial Survey
"A more or less prevalent belief that the foreign language press in the United States is running counter to American opinion is disproved," said Mr. Hanna to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor, "by a study of 814 editorials recently made by us. He added:

The study, which covered newspapers published during one month in 16 foreign languages (Czech, Danish, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Yugoslav, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Russian, Slovak, Swedish and Ukrainian) showed that while the immigrant press has certain destructive interests, it does not differ purposefully in subject or emphasis of editorial comment from the vernacular press.

One half (49.2 per cent) of the editorials for one month dealt with purely domestic American topics—politics, industry, business and labor, agriculture, prohibition, questions of immigration, citizenship and education, and little more than one-fourth dealt with topics of peculiar interest to immigrants—their native countries in Europe (16.4 per cent) and their special group interest and activities (14.4 per cent)—and one-fifth (20.6 per cent) dealt with general European international matters. The latter percentage is believed to be higher than that in the English language press, taking the country as a whole.

The Bar Association committee points out, however, that the form of the United States Government is being challenged not only by "soap-box orators," secret societies and radicals who work both openly and insidiously, but also by "members of the United States Senate and others high in authority who attack the Supreme Court of the United States and demand a radical change from the government we have developed under a written Constitution."

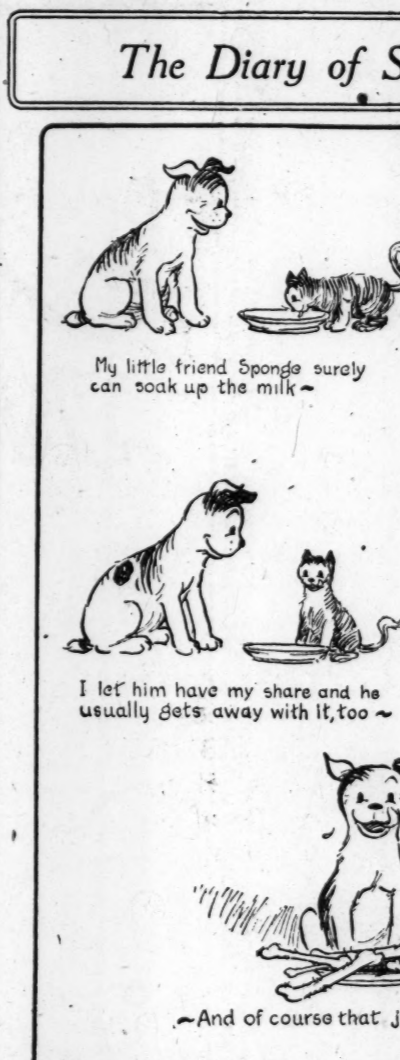
In view of the fact that the foreign language press and people have been shown to be comparatively law-abiding except, perhaps, in the matter of observance of the federal prohibition laws, General Pershing's charges

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would seem to apply more particularly to native-born Americans, perhaps to such "radicals" as "parlor Socialists," wet judges recreant to their oath of office or to wealthy men and women who flaunt defiance of the Constitution of the United States and wink at law violation by shameless trading with bootleggers.

GIRL SCOUTS OFFER PRIZES FOR POSTER

All over the United States, amateur and professional artists are competing to express in poster form the ideals and aims of the Girl Scout movement. The competition is being conducted through co-operation between the National Girl Scout organization and "The Poster," a magazine devoted to pictorial advertising. It closes Sept. 1, when four prizes of \$50, and honorable mentions, will be awarded to the contributors of the best



posters. These will be exhibited at schools and libraries.

The awards are to be based on the forcefulness and effectiveness of the message conveyed by that particular poster. The poster, which the competitor chooses to portray, on the merit of the drawing from a poster viewpoint, and on the artistic value. Further details of the competition are obtainable from John Donnelly & Son, Egleston Square, in whose charge the competition is being conducted around Boston.

OLD HOME DAY EVENT TO BE ROAD OPENING

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Aug. 18 (Special).—Opening of the new highway between Fitchburg and Winchendon will be a feature of the Old Home Day celebration which will be held by this town, one of the earliest centers of chair manufacture in the State, on Aug. 29. Hundreds of former Ashburnham people are expected to take part in the program of events on Cushing Academy campus.

Among those who have accepted invitations to speak are David I. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts; Calvin D. Paige, Representative in Congress from this district; and Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education. There will be a baseball game between the Fitchburg and Gardner teams, concerts by a military band from Camp Devens, and a ball in the evening.

WHEAT ACREAGE IN INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 18.—Wheat acreage of Indiana will be cut 387,000 acres this coming autumn, says the State statistician for the Department of Agriculture. Last year's planting was 2,221,000 acres.

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HAPPINESS comes not from what you get out of life, but from what you put into it. Edison employs put their best into Edison Service.
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Twilght Tales Johnny-Who-Lives-Down-the-Street

THERE are some things you know, without being told, that your parents are quite unlikely to give you. It is hardly worth while mentioning them. Nobody pays any attention, and you might as well say: "I wish I had the moon" or "I wish I had a trained elephant."

Johnny-Who-Lives-Down-the-Street knew this perfectly well, and so he

Who-Lives-Down-the-Street decided that it was a good way to make a living and that, when he grew up, he would like to go about like that and play tunes for people and have a nice little monkey to collect the pennies.

An organ grinder's life is gay. With earnings in his ears, he goes about from day to day. And now and then appears.

He turns a crank and music flows All up and down the street; And has a monkey dressed in clothes With coat and hat complete.

"I believe I could make a hand organ myself," said Johnny to his sister Mary. "Let's go out in the barn and see what we've got."

There was a place in the barn where Johnny kept things that grown-ups had thrown away, and, when he wanted to make anything, he always went and looked over his collection. First he found an old scrubbing board that used to be in the laundry until it had lost one leg, and then he found an old piece of leather strap, and then he found an old coffee mill that had got broken so that it wouldn't hold anything. He put them all together in a place.

"I don't see how you're going to make a hand organ out of them," said Mary.

"Maybe you don't," said Johnny, "but if you want to help, you'll go get me some nails and a hammer from my tool chest."

Mary got the nails and the hammer. "You see, Mary," said Johnny, "this old mill has got a perfectly good crank, and this old scrubbing board has got a perfectly good leg. Now you watch me."

So Mary watched, and Johnny nailed the mill to the scrubbing board, so that the crank stood out at one side. And then he nailed the ends of the leather strap to opposite sides of the scrubbing board, and left a long loop that he put over his shoulder. When he had put it over his shoulder, he held the scrubbing board just the way a leather strap had held the hand organ, and when he turned the handle of the old mill, it went round just like the crank of the hand organ. And as he turned it round and round, he made a noise with his mouth that was meant to be like the sound of the hand organ.

Tr-la-la tra-la-la
Tr-la-la tra-la-la
Tr-la-la tra-la-la
Tr-la-la tra-la-la

said Johnny, "Who-Lives-Down-the-Street, 'How's that for a hand organ?'"

"But we haven't got any monkey," said Mary.

"I know how we'll fix that," said Johnny. "We'll take turns. First I'll play the organ and you'll be the monkey. And then you'll play the organ, and I'll be the monkey."

LIVING COSTS INCREASE
The cost of living in Massachusetts for July, based on retail prices, showed an increase of 1.1 per cent over June. The combined figure for June is 158.9; for July 160.1.

Mid-Summer Sale
Allen Hall Co.
384 Boylston St., Boston
Exceptional reductions in furniture of imported models and special designs, also rugs, wall papers and draperies.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Houghton & Dutton Co.
BOSTON
We Give and Redeem Legal Stamps
A Special Purchase of Chamber Furniture
Goes Into our August Furniture Sale at low prices
This presents an opportunity to choose any of the pieces shown, making up your set as you wish without having to take any pieces you do not require which is sometimes the case in buying complete suites. Exceptionally well made of fine quality selected walnut in combination with other cabinet woods, in the beautiful two-tone effect.
Large Dresser.....\$55.00 Small Dresser.....\$45.00
Bow-End Bed.....\$41.50 Chiffonere.....\$39.98
Full Size Vanity.....\$72.50

ANGLO-TOKYO PACT IS NOW CONCLUDED

Accord of 12 Years' Standing
Automatically Superseded by
Four-Power Pacific Treaty

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Aug. 17, 1923, will rank high in the diplomatic annals of the United States, for it marks the formal and final destruction of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. That pact, after an existence of 12 years, was terminated automatically at noon yesterday, with the exchange and deposit at the State Department of the ratifications of the Washington Conference treaties.

Article IV of the Four-Power Pacific Treaty expressly provided that, upon the deposit of ratifications, "the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate." Thus the United States accomplishes what was, in many respects, its chief objective in summoning the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments and the problems of the Pacific. It is of itself an achievement that ought to remain indissolubly joined with the constructive policies of Warren G. Harding's interrupted Administration.

It is now permissible to say that the Government of the United States, during the years preceding the calling of the conference, looked upon the maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as a menace to peace in the Far East. China's weakness, it was felt, offered an invitation to ambitious powers, notably Japan, to undermine Chinese political and economic independence. Many American statesmen were apprehensive that, under cover of an alliance with the British, the Japanese military party might be spurred into excesses and activities in China, carrying with them the seeds of serious complications.

Preservation of "Open Door"
The United States' interest in China then, as now, was the preservation of the "open door." If Japan or any other power had compromised itself in China, so as to restrain American commercial opportunities there, the United States anticipated conditions which might have involved it in war in the Pacific and the Far East.

Thus it became the purpose of President Harding and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to bring about the annulment of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance at the Washington Conference. To a certain extent, it had outlived its usefulness for both contracting parties. Japan already had eliminated Russia as a menace to either Japanese or British interests in the East.

Three years after the original alliance was concluded, Great Britain and Japan in consequence of the World War, destroyed Germany as a Far Eastern power. In the meantime the alliance had lost much of its original popularity among the people of the British Empire. The overseas dominions in particular—and especially Australia and New Zealand, which are more or less antagonistic to the Japanese—were anxious for the partnership to come to an end. It was, therefore, comparatively easy for the United States to obtain British support for the project of terminating the alliance.

Appeasing Japan
How to appease Japan was a more difficult proposition. The British came to Washington in 1921 agreeable in theory to the idea of ending the agreement, but declaring that an old friend, Japan, could not be cast off ignominiously without some kind of quid pro quo. The British at one time suggested that the substitute pact might take the form of an extended Anglo-Japanese alliance and its conversion into a triple alliance, including the United States. That project not proving feasible, for many reasons, the eventual result was the Four-Power Pact, which included France.

Japanese diplomacy finally consented to the abolition of the alliance with Great Britain in consideration not only of the Four-Power Treaty, but particularly because Japan regarded that the naval limitation treaty gave it such guarantees of military and naval security that the British alliance was no longer indispensable.

It is a strange commentary on the Washington Conference that at the very moment its peace-guaranteeing treaties came into effect, four Far Eastern powers are arranging to strengthen their naval defenses in the Pacific. Only this week the United States Navy General Board recommended the expenditure of \$111,000,000 on bases and fortifications in the Pacific, mainly at Hawaii. Great Britain is about to spend \$55,000,000 on the new naval base at Singapore.

Dutch Defenses
Even The Netherlands, because of its vast colonial empire in the Far East, is for the first time in its history going heavily into debt for the purpose of establishing strong naval defenses around Java, Sumatra and other units of the Dutch East Indies. Both the United States and Great Britain are wholly within the rights of the Five-Power Naval Treaty in developing their fortification schemes in the East and in the Pacific. The Netherlands was not a party to the treaty.

Japan, too, is making full use of the liberties the treaty gives with respect to strengthening defenses. Japan is understood to be concentrating on the expansion of its light cruiser, destroyer and submarine forces. Also, it has been stated, the Japanese quietly are developing a formidable air force throughout the islands.

Thus, while the Pacific powers are turning the diplomatic machinery of peace, they are at the same time carefully preparing for the possibilities of another war, however remote they seem.

HUNGARY TO WIRELESS LETTERS
BUDAPEST, July 28 (By Northern News Service)—The Hungarian Ministry of Commerce has arranged for a radio letter service with the United States. These letters, which may be in English, French or German, will be forwarded in Europe and America by ordinary post, but their contents will be relayed across the Atlantic, thus gaining four or five days. The fee will be 336 Hungarian crowns per word.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

For Autumn, 1923

Charming Dresses

that are irresistibly youthful. Soft satins (especially desirable this season), silk crepes, charmeuse, twills and juina cloth fashion the new street and afternoon Dresses, some attractively tiered or flounced; while for dinner and evening, there are beautiful Gowns of brocaded velvet and lovely laces. Many of these are adorned with fur.

The prices: \$59.50 to 285.00

Luxurious Furs

developed in jaquette and full-length models. Elaborate and conservative styles, a number of them exclusive, offer a choice selection in Mink, Black or Colored Karakul (Russian Lamb), Alaska Seal, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Natural Summer Ermine, Dyed Ermine, Squirrel, Moleskin, Natural Muskrat and Raccoon.

The prices: \$118.00 to 5,000.00

Smart Suits

of soft-finished wool materials, fur cloths, velvets and novelty sports weaves, many richly fur-trimmed. Costume (coat-and-frock) Suits are featured for dress and street wear, and show many clever adaptations of the flared and circular tendencies of the newest mode. The coat lengths, too, are interestingly varied.

The prices: \$42.50 to 350.00

Modish Coats

of lustrous pile fabrics, including the new oriona, turnella, vellona, and velmara cloths, as well as ciseline, agnella, marvella and karakul cloth. The distinctive note in these models is the lavish use of fur embellishment—Viatka squirrel fox, beaver, natural lynx, kit fox and badger finding particular favor for the coming season.

The prices: \$90.00 to 425.00

(All of these Departments are on the Third Floor)

Important for Monday

50,000 Pairs of Women's Silk Hosiery

at 25% to 50%

less than regular prices

Silk Hose, with lisle tops and soles; in black, white, blonde, gray, cordovan and russet,

Special, per pair \$1.35 . Three pairs for \$3.75

Silk Hose, medium and chiffon weights; in black, white, gray, beige, blonde, cordovan and russet

Special, per pair \$2.25 . Three pairs for \$6.00

Silk Hose, with openwork clocks; in black, white, gray, cordovan and beige

Special, per pair \$2.25 . Three pairs for \$6.00

Extra-quality Silk Hose, with openwork clocks; in black and white

Special, per pair \$3.25 . Three pairs for \$9.00

(Department on the First Floor)

A New Selection of Trimmed Felt Hats

for Women and Misses

All of the fashionable shapes and colors are to be found in these smart, ribbon-trimmed Hats, which are particularly adapted for sports wear

Exceptionally priced at

\$7.50

(Department now located on the Second Floor)

A Superb Collection of Hand-made Lace Draperies

comprising Hand-made Filet Lace Window Panels, Curtains, Bedspreads, Table Runners and Decorative Pieces, as well as Hand-made Laces (by the yard) and Motifs in all shapes and sizes for the making to order of Lace Draperies, Table Covers, Scarfs, Etc.

Of the many "Specials" phenomenally low-priced a few are cited in the following examples:

Hand-made Filet Lace Window Panels
\$7.50, 8.75, 9.50, each, upward

Hand-made Filet Lace Curtains
\$15.00, 29.00, 37.50, per pair, upward

Hand-made Filet Lace Bedspreads
\$45.00, 59.00, 75.00, each, upward

A Selected Number of Reversible Velour Portières

(8 feet long, finished)

These Portières (from B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms) are made of high-lustre velour, of splendid quality, and may be obtained in the soft shades and color combinations to harmonize with Autumn furnishings

Exceptionally priced at

\$33.00 per pair

These Sales will be continued during the entire week

(Departments on the Fourth Floor)

MARSHALL ADDS
TO CHESS LEADU. S. Champion Defeats Bigelow
While Janowski Is Held to
Draw by Schapiro

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS	
Won	Lost
F. J. Marshall	7
David Janowski	6
Abraham Kupchik	5
Oscar Charles	4
M. A. Schapiro	3
Edward Lasker	2
Oscar Tenner	1
R. T. Black	0
Vladimir Sourin	0
A. B. Hodges	0
J. H. Morrison	0
J. R. Bigelow	0
Marvin Palmer	0
A. E. Santasiere	0

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 18.—F. J. Marshall of New York, United States champion, met M. A. Schapiro, also of New York, former Columbia University champion, in the feature game of the American Chess Congress here today, and while Schapiro was expected to make things interesting for his opponent, followers of the tournament expected to see Marshall win and keep the one-point lead which he is now holding in the championship standing.

Two of the seven games which were played in the tenth round yesterday had to be adjourned at the end of the regular scheduled time of eight hours, but they were completed in the evening. In one of these, Marshall defeated Vladimir Sourin, who had been playing a queen's pawn opening against R. T. Black of Syracuse. After 60 moves it was adjourned, but Marshall won the evening. Black won the decision at the end of 91 moves. Edward Lasker, Chicago, and A. E. Santasiere, New York, were the other players who adjourned. Lasker played a four knights opening with the white men, 50 moves being made when play was adjourned for the second time. After making 50 moves in the evening, the two players agreed to a draw.

Chief interest was centered in the game between David Janowski of Paris and Schapiro. Janowski had the white men and Schapiro met his opening with a queen's gambit decline. The French champion worked hard for a victory, but Schapiro held him tight during the greater part of the day's play. When the players agreed to a draw after 61 moves had been made, Janowski had a knight against a bishop with an equal number of pawns.

Marshall met H. R. Bigelow of New York, former Oxford University player, and the American champion added to his lead over Janowski by winning in 57 moves. He played the white against a queen's gambit decline. Marshall secured a pawn advantage about the middle of the game, but Bigelow played with determination and without the coming mate longer than the spectators thought he could. The summary:

AMERICAN CHESS TOURNAMENT	
Tenth Round	
F. J. Marshall, New York, defeated H. R. Bigelow, New York, in 57 moves.	
R. T. Black, Syracuse, defeated Vladimir Sourin, New York, in 91 moves.	
J. H. Morrison, New York, drew with Marvin Palmer, Toledo, after 25 moves.	
Oscar Charles, New York, defeated Edward Lasker, Chicago, and A. E. Santasiere, New York, after 80 moves.	
Abraham Kupchik, New York, defeated A. B. Hodges, New York, in 68 moves.	
David Janowski, Paris, drew with M. A. Schapiro, New York, after 61 moves.	

BRASSILL BROTHERS
WIN ROQUE MEDALS

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 18.—Gerald Brassill of Norwich, 1923 champion of the eastern division of the American Roque League in a great finish won the first Van Winkle medal here last night from George Huet of Chicopee Falls, Mass., who had won the coveted medal from him in the annual tournament here in 1922. The set went the full seven games.

The Brassill family of Norwich holds all championships and medals in the eastern division this year as James Brassill, 15-year-old brother of the champion, won the championship in the second division here yesterday and also won the Van Winkle medal from S. B. Prentice of Providence, who had held it for several years.

The 1924 games are to be played in Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES TAKES LEAD
ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 18.—The final race for the Cameron Trophy being held on White Bear Lake here, between the United States and Canadian yachts, will be held today. The winner will be determined on the point system. First second places yesterday were won by entries from the United States. The Kawahara of the White Bear Club finished first in the unofficial time of 2h. 3m., with the Canadian following across the line three minutes later. The Skipper and Marchetta, entries of the Lake of the Woods Yacht Club of Kanab, Ont., finished third and fourth respectively.

EIGHTY-FOUR PONIES BEING SENT
LONDON, Aug. 18.—Eighty-four ponies, the mounts for the three British teams which will take part in the coming American championship, are being loaded aboard the steamer Menominee, which will sail from London for New York today. The members of the Huntington team, aside from Captain Guest, who already is in the United States, will leave today on the same ship. The British Army team will sail next Wednesday on the Majestic and the East Indian Tiger are now on the way to the Home.

I. L. COUCH WINS TITLE
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—I. L. Couch of the Glenview Golf Club is the new junior champion of the Western Golf Association. He won the title by going through the field and defeating Emerson Carey Jr., of Hutchinson, Kan., in the final yesterday, and 18 strokes at the fourteenth hole. Seventeen greens gave Couch the deciding advantage in a match that might otherwise have gone to extra holes.

LOBERT STAYS AT WEST POINT
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 18.—J. R. Lobert has been re-engaged to coach baseball at the United States Military Academy. The former National League outfielder has been here since July working with the material on hand, and he reports that several promising prospects have been uncovered. A summer baseball league in the cadet corps, now drawing to a successful close, has been in Lobert's charge.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING	
Won	Lost
St. Paul	39
Kansas City	38
Louisville	37
Columbus	36
Indianapolis	35
Milwaukee	34
Minneapolis	33
Toledo	32

REBUS
Milwaukee 14, Indianapolis 7.
St. Paul 8, Toledo 4.
Columbus 6, Minneapolis 4.

HOOVER CHANGES DATE OF RACE
DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 18.—To accommodate W. E. G. Gilmore of Philadelphia, W. M. Hoover has consented to change the date of the single sculls championship race from Sept. 8 to Sept. 15. Gilmore requested the week's delay which Hoover agreed in his challenge which was received here yesterday.

Australia Will Be
Challenger AgainClinches Victory Over France by
Winning Doubles MatchAUSTRALIAN-FRENCH DAVIS CUP
STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
Australia	3	0.000
France	0	3.000

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 18 (Special).—With the right to meet the United States in the challenge round of the Davis Cup tennis championship series could not have any bearing on the result of the finals between these two countries. After yesterday's doubles match, in which J. O. Anderson and E. B. Hughes of Australia defeated the French team of Rene Lacoste and Jacques Brugnon, there was no question left as to the superiority of the Aussies in the right to make the match.

Yesterday's doubles match proved to be a great five-set battle with Anderson and Hughes winning 6-8, 6-3, 6-3, 6-8, 9-7. While the match did not come up to the standard set by the Australian doubles team last year, it was close enough to keep the question of final winner in doubt up to the very end, contained much of the interest in the match. The French team, which was close enough to keep the question of final winner in doubt up to the very end, contained much of the interest in the match. The French team, which was close enough to keep the question of final winner in doubt up to the very end, contained much of the interest in the match.

The bulk of the playing on the Australian side of the net fell to Anderson. Of the 61 points earned by his team, he won 46 to only 15 for Hughes, while the former had 33 out of 44 and double faults to 39 for the latter. The Australians were rather prone to double faults, no less than eight being charged against Anderson and two against Hughes.

Bugnon carried most of the burden for the French team. He had 43 earned points as against 24 for Lacoste and 88 errors against 61. The chief weakness of the French team was the lack of power in their strokes and unsteadiness on the part of Brugnon, who played remarkably fine tennis at times.

The French team, which was close enough to keep the question of final winner in doubt up to the very end, contained much of the interest in the match. The French team, which was close enough to keep the question of final winner in doubt up to the very end, contained much of the interest in the match.

First Set	
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4

Second Set	
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4

Third Set	
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4

Fourth Set	
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4
Anderson and Hughes	4-4
Lacoste and Brugnon	4-4

PRODUCTION OF motor vehicles in July was 318,000, according to estimates based on shipping reports received by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. As compared with July of last year, the industry showed a slight seasonal decline, compared with the extraordinary large records of the previous year. But compared with the corresponding month in other years, July set a new record, gaining 29 per cent over July, 1922. The steady trend of production was upward during July, the last two weeks being larger than the first two weeks of the month. Production of motor vehicles for the year ending July 31 totaled 3,525,000. The output of cars and trucks during the first seven months of this year was 2,344,000, showing an increase of 68 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Farmers are actively in the market in some states, but as a general rule industrial sections are generally buying more than agricultural localities.

The price war on gasoline has extended all over the country, and prices are dropping almost every day. In some localities the sheets are marked as low as 9 cents, which runs to 19 and 21, where competition is not so keen.

A new narrow-gauge motor rail-car, made for a western railway, operates on tracks the gauge of which is only 36 inches and has its power plant in the rear. The car is to run at altitudes varying between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The length of the car is 32 feet, the width 7 feet, and the distance between the rear wheels 10 feet. The center of the motor bar on the front track is 20 feet. The height from the top of the car to the center of the roof is 8 feet and the height from the top of the rail to the front of the car 14 inches.

These cars are operated by one man from the front end. The power plant consists of a four-cylinder gasoline engine of 4½ in. bore and 6 in. stroke. Combined with the engine is the change gear. An innovation is the placing of the entire power plant behind the rear axle, for which arrangement a number of advantages are claimed. It permits of dropping the frame below the axle, thus insuring a low center of gravity, which is essential to safety in narrow-gauge operation. The two rear wheels being driving wheels, the location of the power plant behind them increases the weight on the drivers and therefore the adhesion. There are no revolving parts ahead of the rear axle, and it is claimed that passengers are not annoyed by noise, smoke or smell from the engine. Rubber cushion springs are used, which further tend to reduce noise.

The power unit is supported on a sub-frame, the side members of which are hinged at their forward ends to the rear axle case. Spring horns are provided on the forward ends of the sub-frame members and the rear axle center housing, between which are placed the spring take-up the torque reaction. At the rear end the sub-frame is supported from the main body by a swing bolster bar. Hence the power plant is spring suspended. The rear axle, sub-frame and power plant swivel around a vertical axis when the car makes the curve, whereby side thrust is relieved and the wear on wheel flanges reduced. The main frame is suspended from the wheel trucks through rubber cushion springs, whose axes make angles of 15 degrees with the vertical, so the frame has a self-centering tendency.

It is claimed that the riding comfort of the rear seats is equal to that of the center seats. The car when empty has a weight of 16,000 lbs. The trial trip of these cars was made recently and the manufacturer's report says that the fuel consumption was a gallon of gasoline for every 11 miles, one quart of water and one pint of lubricating oil for the whole trip. A distance of 520 miles. A maximum speed of 55 m.p.h. was reached, and on one stretch, between two points 10 miles apart, an average speed of 35 m.p.h. was made with 28 passengers, this stretch including some 2½ per cent grades.

One of the fastest automobile tracks in the world will be opened at Altona, Pa., on Labor Day, with a 24-mile track. The 14-mile board oval has been under construction for months, supervised by Jack Prince, who built the Kansas City bowl and other noted tracks in this country. The track is being laid with straight grain 2x12, set edge-wise. The big bowl rises in the middle of a great level plain, with parking space for thousands of cars inside and outside the structure. The Pennsylvania Main Line passes the gate. The William Penn Hotel, Horseshoe Trail and other improved trails lead directly to the site.

At Osaka, Japan, a vehicle communications and traveling facilities exhibition will be held from Sept. 12 to Oct. 20. Interest in it is rather keen among British, French and American manufacturers, as they realize the possibilities in this country for a motor vehicle designed to fit the narrow streets and hills in the rural communities. Light, narrow cars will be shown by American makers, who have specialized for a few months back with machine models along motorcycle lines, with accommodations for four passengers. At the present time the American specialty built cars dominate the market.

Production of pneumatic casings, rubber tubes and solid tires was greater in June than in May, according to figures compiled by the Rubber Association of America. With 33 manufacturers reporting, the figures read: Inventory 7,040,600; production 2,966,943; shipments 2,502,185.

ARIEL HAS LEAD
IN LIPTON RACES

Enters Today With Title Practically Clinched

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (P).—With two victories in two starts and one of her nearest competitors disqualified by a foul yesterday, Ariel, former R-Class champion in New York waters, goes into the final Sir Thomas Lipton Cup race today with her claim to the title practically clinched.

Ariel has 14 points by virtue of her two victories, while Gossoon, her nearest competitor, has 10 because of placing third twice. Sari, also with 10 points because of a second and a fourth placing, was disqualified yesterday when she fouled Rogue, former Boston Class champion. Katin, another with 10 points, has a protest standing against her which may disqualify her, the result of a brush with Hank yesterday.

By virtue of two victories and splendid performance in the previous trials, Ariel stands well up in the selection of Lake Michigan's entry in the Lipton Cup regatta, which will be run Sunday after which the lake's entry in the race with the Canadians of Ontario and the Americans of Erie-Huron will be announced.

The former New York champion won the second race yesterday after a nip and tuck affair over the last mile of the 12-mile race. Katin, who finished second, repeatedly took the lead away from her adversary but could not maintain the advantage.

Gossoon forced Ariel away from the marker at the end of the first leg, but lost the lead soon after to Ariel, finishing third.

SWISS FOR CANADA
MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Great numbers of Swiss would come to Canada if allowed to settle in communities, said Prof. Charles Biegel, speaking in Montreal on behalf of the Swiss National Society. "Canada should grant to groups of Swiss permission to establish themselves in this country in a way to form Swiss villages," said he. "Canada would have everything to gain by adopting such a policy, as the Swiss can be easily acclimated to this country."

FRUIT RATES CUT
PENTICTON, B. C., July 27 (Special Correspondence).—The express companies have put into force the lowest car lot rates on soft fruits to prairie points as far east as Winnipeg ever quoted. A blanket rate has been given that makes it possible to ship fruit to Winnipeg just as cheaply as to Calgary. The reduction on fruit rates has lowered Winnipeg rates amounts to nearly 1 cent per pound. The estimated fruit and vegetable output of the British Columbia interior is 5000 cars.

Registered at The Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Leo C. Hughes, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Angus Scoufelo, Battle Creek, Mich.
Mrs. Eva Scholl, Battle Creek, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cohen, New York City.
E. W. Bolen, Holyoke, Mass.
Mrs. Caroline S. Mather, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Flora M. Samble, Auburndale, Mass.
Mrs. Frances E. Adams, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. May Spoor, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Julia F. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill.
E. Dunbar Grover, New York City.
Mrs. A. E. Biegle, Seattle, Wash.
Margaret E. Cushman, Malden, Mass.
Virginia Lyke, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. N. H. Lyke, Malden, Mass.
Miss M. F. Fenton, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Emma Whitteley Barstow, Albion, Neb.
Edna Lyman Scott, Thermal, Cal.
Eleanor McNamara, Wellesley, Mass.
Mrs. O. P. Bartlett, New York City.
J. N. Kish, Regina, Canada.
Mrs. G. L. Day, Chicago, Ill.
Flora E. Perrin, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. O. Norman, Kansas City, Mo.
Ida M. Catren, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Austin Stevens, El Paso, Tex.

American visitors registered at the London bureau of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday follow:

Arthur Lord, Plymouth, Mass.
William V. Kellen, Boston, Mass.

The Ruralist and His Problems

AN OHIO economist rises to remark that farm income as commonly calculated and announced does not take into account the fact that much of the farm product is not sold but is consumed by the farm family, and that no credit is allowed for the rental value of the house. To the city dweller, much of whose income is absorbed by rent, provisions and fuel, the farmer's income seems very nearly comparable to his own savings plus those expenditures that are classed as educational and for luxuries.

This Ohio writer found that the appraisal of farm products and house rent for which the farmer did not have to use his income, was about \$600 at country prices and \$1200 at city prices, on 30 Ohio farms. He does not tell us which figure we should use in computing the relation between the farm and the city incomes. But in any case he would have us add about \$1300 for cash receipts over expenditures on these farms.

Admittedly there is interest, taxes, depreciation, repairs, and other expenses to come out of the appraisal of farm income. But on the other hand there are many incidental expenses to city life that the farmer usually escapes. Car fares to and from work, so commonly to be added to the urban dweller's expenses, lunch money, the annual cost of clothing, just because one has to be in the city every day; the higher cost of certain services, usually hired outside the home, because of higher business rents and high wage scales in the city; and the lessened opportunity to save on food costs by storing in quantity under satisfactory conditions; these factors add quite materially to the balance in favor of farm income, even when it looks small.

The city householder will quite naturally add \$1200 and \$1300 and say the farmer whose net receipts are \$1300 has as good a living in the country as the man on a \$2500 salary in town. And few who have ever enjoyed the bounty of the farm will disagree with him. A disturbing element in the situation is that few farmers, over a large area of the country, can show \$1200 net income under present conditions in agriculture.

In a recent column, the Ruralist wrote a comment on a new Cornell bulletin describing the organization of extension work in that State. Among other things, he said the development of the "Home Bureau" in New York counties, as a parallel to the farm bureau and an agency for extension work with rural women, is peculiar to New York and of somewhat unusual interest among extension service organizations.

His comment has got him into trouble. "Alas! the Ruralist is off his pedestal," writes a subscriber from East Corinth, Vermont. "The 'Home Bureau' is not peculiar to New York! Ask Massachusetts, Vermont, or any other state having a farm bureau! I was doing extension work in New York State when Cornell workers voted to say 'Home Bureau' instead of the longer term used by most states for extension work with women. But New York State has no monopoly on excellence of extension work with rural women."

Whether or not the Ruralist is off his pedestal, the Ruralist is off his position through the fact that he is on vacation and has no sources of proof for his statement.

But if he may take the correspondent literally and "ask Massachusetts," first, he will have to answer for Massachusetts, where he was until very recently an executive in the extension service, that though the State extension workers have often discussed the relative merits of the New York and Massachusetts forms of organization, they have not yet sought to adopt the Home Bureau for Massachusetts. Recently a New York home demonstration agent was hired in a Massachusetts county, and it was announced that she would introduce there the New York organization. Just how far she has got with the innovation he is not informed.

Whether or not Vermont has recently copied the Home Bureau from New York, the Ruralist, a long way from his desk, cannot positively say. He doesn't see any reason why Vermont should, for he understands that extension work with women as now organized in Vermont is very effective. It was not the excellence, but the organization of extension work, which the Ruralist commented. He believes he was correct in stating that New York's Home Bureau are unique. He will have to let the New Yorkers defend themselves from the suggestion that the difference between a Home Bureau and participation by women in the farm bureau is nominal rather than real. But he can concur heartily in the final sentence: "New York State has no monopoly on excellence of extension work with rural women." When he gets back to his desk, he will write and ask a New York friend to send him a description of the Home Bureau organization to use in this column. Equal space will be available to Vermont or Massachusetts "or any state having a farm bureau."

East Corinth, Vt., is the home of the deservedly famous Dimock Orchards, distinguished not alone for their fine apples, but equally for the high-grade certified seed potatoes grown there for export to states directly south, whose climate obliges them to look toward the Canadian border for good husky, healthy and prolific tubers. Of all the seed potato farms in the northern New England states, the Ruralist knows of none whose product is so much in demand and so unquestionably accepted as the Dimock Orchards.

Among the interesting phases of their potato production is the thorough field inspection and roguing of unit plants which the Dimocks make several times during the season, so that no potatoes unworthy of the Dimock name may mature their tubers. Girls are preferred for this work. If the Ruralist remembers correctly, only girls are used, for it is felt that they are more painstaking in examination of the rows. A summer at the Dimock Orchards as potato inspector is one of the choicest jobs a girl student in one of the New England agricultural colleges can find, and there is always keen competition for the positions. Not a small part of the compensation is felt to be the contact with the most up-to-date and successful methods known in apple and potato growing.

A contributing factor in the present low wheat prices is the wheat production in India. India's export last year was only 9,000,000 bushels. This year it is expected to be between 60,000,000 and 100,000,000 bushels. Russia's probable export is set at 100,000,000 bushels. This revival of foreign production for export parallels increased production at home. America's wheat acreage is about 25 per cent greater than before the war.

Praise for Little Theater Movement
PETERBOROUGH, N. H., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Definite contributions to dramatic art have already been made by the little theater movement in the United States, and in the end it will be found that it is giving a real theater to all America, declared Walter Prichard Eaton, dramatic critic, at the second day's conference and festival at Marie Ware Laughton's Camp of Out Door Players, today. Mr. Eaton referred to the movement as an art awakening.

Mrs. Adele Guteman Nathan, director of the Children's Theater of the Little Lyric, Baltimore, Md., declared that educational dramatics had been overlooked in the theater.

Commenting on the statements of several speakers, Miss Laughton pointed out that through the work of the colleges, particularly in the west, there was growing up a trained leadership in dramatics that within a few years should show a marked effect upon American drama.

RUSSIA SEEKS AUTOMOBILES
LONDON, Aug. 17.—American automobile manufacturers are invited by the Soviet Transport Commissariat to submit cars for test. Prizes are offered, and machines are to be admitted free from customs.

ALHAMBRA, CAL.,
PLANS CARNIVALCity to Spread Knowledge of
What It Is Doing and Can Do
—125,000 Visitors Expected

ALHAMBRA, Cal., Aug. 18 (Special).—Practically every civic organization of this city is co-operating in preparations for the fifth annual Alhambra businessmen's carnival, which will open on Aug. 25 and continue for one week. While the Alhambra Businessmen's Association, composed of 450 members, is actively in charge of the work, such organizations as the Boy Scouts, Young Men's Christian Association, American Legion, and every club of the city will take a part.

Of the 225 booths to be erected on the Alhambra High School athletic field, where the carnival is to be held, only four remain unclaimed by either local merchants, other business men or societies. Products of Alhambra and its environs, as well as commodities handled by those who are engaged in business here, will form the principal exhibitions. The schools of the city will have booths to show work accomplished by the students.

In telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of the carnival plans, R. S. Field, in charge of preparations, said:

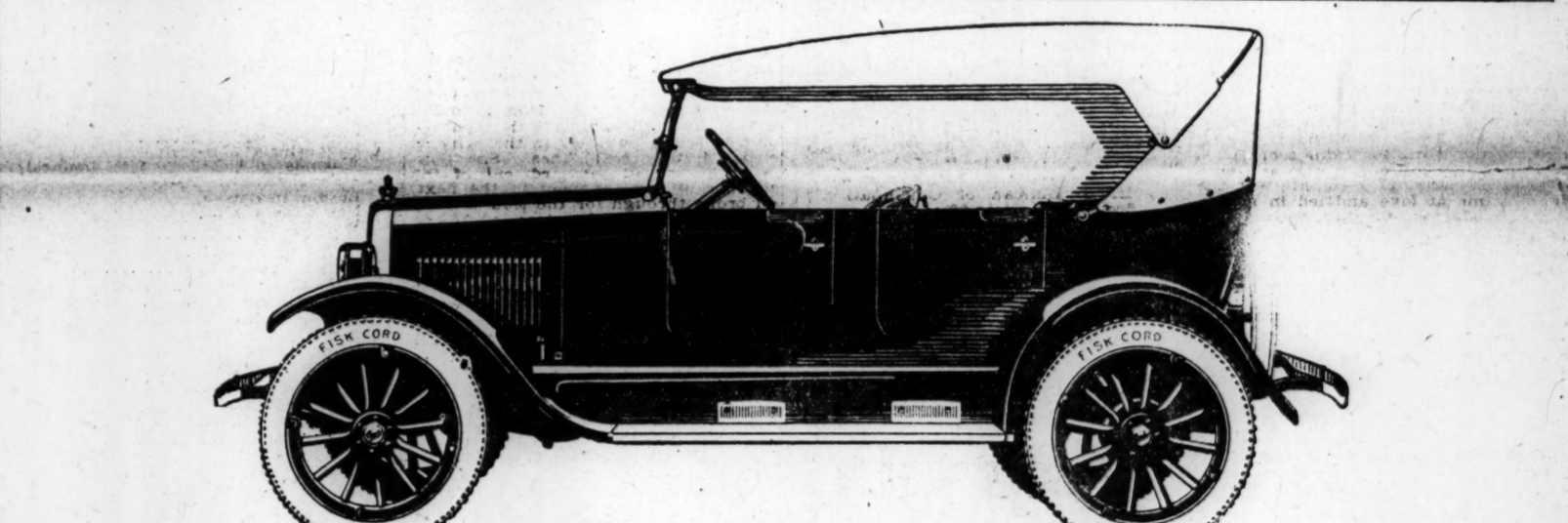
The business men's carnival is entirely in the nature of a civic endeavor. Everyone connected with the work is giving his services for the mutual benefit of Alhambra citizens, for the principal object of the carnival is to let people both in and out of Alhambra know more of what the city is doing and is capable of doing.

Last year 64,000 people passed through the carnival gates. This year we feel confident that at least 125,000 people will attend. To help attract this number we are endeavoring to make the carnival a little more interesting to the children than it has been in former years. The addition of a ferris wheel, wild animals from a near-by zoo and a troupe of entertainers should help toward this end.

Real estate men who will take part in the carnival are contriving to add interest by giving away such prizes as a lot and first payments on a house and lot to the holders of certain numbered admission tickets. Automobile dealers are also planning to give away an \$1800 car to the holder of a certain admission number.

In allotting the booths in preparation for the carnival, we have been offered large amounts by firms outside of our district, but have consistently refused to give them space, for we intend to keep the carnival strictly a local event for the benefit of local business men.

Commenting on the statements of several speakers, Miss Laughton pointed out that through the work of the colleges, particularly in the west, there was growing up a trained leadership in dramatics that within a few years should show a marked effect upon American drama.



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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

New York to Aurora, Illinois
by Way of the Art Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

IT is hitting the trail these summer days with a vengeance. As of yore, certain spots dear to the world of art in time of sequestration have become permanent on the exhibition calendar. The Connecticut communities, the North Shore colonies of Massachusetts, the upland coterie in Catskills and Berkshires, the select companies of Newport and Southampton, the various and sundry guilds, associations and other bodies that are bound to annual exposure, all have their times and seasons for art like the sporting fixtures. But the unexpected continues to punctuate the accepted routine with dashes and exclamations, and for the latest spectacular move in broadcasting art, see Aurora, Ill.

Since there is no government provision at Washington for partitioning of the fine arts among the smaller centers of the country (as is so admirably carried out in France), these less-favored sections are largely left to shift for themselves. Nevertheless there is a spirit of eager inquiry abroad into these matters that causes at times such precipitate action as the call that came from Aurora to the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York for help in arranging an exhibition of painting and sculpture at the Central Station Fair, to be held there from Aug. 17 to 25. The Grand Central Galleries, organized to spread a knowledge and appreciation of modern American art wherever possible, readily acquiesced; after a considerable monetary item for transportation had been assumed by the eager Illinoisans, 160 paintings and some thirty bronzes were assembled for the exhibition, all examples representing the best contemporary art.

The advantages of being located in a railroad station were exemplified in shipping this collection of art. The facilities of this amazing terminal enabled a box-car to take the elements almost directly from the gallery elevators, obviating the necessity of elaborate crating, and to carry them straight to a sliding adjacent to the art gallery on the fair grounds at Aurora. Here was the first reward for the enterprising people who conceived of an art gallery in a railroad station; there should be even greater reward in the privilege of appearing before the many thousands who will pass through the Aurora Gallery.

A fine list of artists will compete with the multiple attractions of this State fair. Wayman Adams sends his portrait of Booth Tarkington, the distinguished next-door neighbor, which should do much in putting to rest any feeling of restraint among middle-westerners in the presence of so many distinguished easterners. E. L. Blumenschein and Walter Ufer can be counted on to prove the west a considerable factor in art through their colorful canvases from New Mexico; E. L. Coussé and Albert Groll treat of the Indian and the one of the spaces and are generously represented.

Joseph Pennell sends some of the

water-color sketches of New York harbor which occupy him these days when he is not teaching the graphic arts; Cecelia Beaux, Frank W. Benson, Charles W. Hawthorne, and Jean McLane are prominent figure painters who are invading the west in this modern covered wagon.

Other well-known painters in this goodly company are Edwin Blashfield, John F. Carlson, Charles H. Davis, Victor Higgins, Charles Chapman, H. A. Vincent, Charles H. Woodbury, Glenn Newell, Chauncey F. Hyder, Guy Wiggins, Philip L. Hale, Albert Stearn, Robert Chay, Charles Hopkinson, J. C. Johansen, Daniel Garber, Eugene Savage, John Costigan, Hobart Nichols, George Halliwell, Felicie Howell, F. C. Frieseke, and G. Elmer Browne. The sculptors are equally representative and include Frederick MacMonnies, Edward McCartan, Robert Altken, Janet Scudder, Bessie Potter Vonnob, Cyrus Dallin, Daniel C. French, Paul Jennewein, Anna V. Hyatt, Gutzon Borglum, Malvina Hoffman, and Chester Beach.

For the Rome Show

During the first week in September there will be shown in the galleries of the Painters and Sculptors' Gallery Association in the Grand Central Station the collection of American art destined for the second biennial exhibition of the fine arts to be held in the Palazzo di Belle Arti, Rome, which will open on Nov. 4 and will continue until the middle of April, 1924. Joseph Pennell, assisted by Timothy Cole and Charles H. Woodbury, has charge of the graphic arts section of the exhibition; the commissioner for sculpture is George Gray Barnard, assisted by Andrew O'Connor and Charles Grafty, while in painting Frederick Dielman, assisted by Frank W. Benson, Frank P. DuMont, Childe Hassam, Gari Melchers, and Willard L. Metcalfe, has been put in charge.

The Guild of Silvermine Artists recently held an exhibition of paintings by Frank T. Hutchins, Charles Rieffel and Carl Schmitt with sculpture by Albert Morgan, Wright, following the general exhibition of members' work which opened the new Guild Hall. The gallery holds at present an exhibition of prints and drawings by members, to be followed by a second general exhibition from Aug. 25 to Sept. 10.

The Grand Central Galleries are sending an exhibition of paintings to Stockbridge, Mass., to be shown at the Casino during the latter part of August. While the number of paintings is limited, several handsome canvases are included, notably a portrait of a child by Jean McLane in her most vivid and engaging manner.

At Southampton an exhibition of paintings by the well-known French landscapist, Victor Charreton, was opened this week at the Parrish Memorial Gallery, and will continue until Aug. 27.

The New York Public Library ex-

tends the exhibition of Whistler prints and the specially arranged group of Japanese prints illustrating the methods of wood-block printing through the summer months. R. F.

Reactions of a Reader

AN EXTRAORDINARY study in human sympathy is "Deep Channel," by Margaret Prescott Montague (Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press). Two pitiable, downtrodden folk, drawn together by an understanding which they miss from the rest of the world, are roused, stimulated and strengthened. Their love carries them out of themselves into a happiness of which they had never dreamed. But, with Greek-tragedy intensity, the tale unfolds the consciousness of wrongdoing which brings about in them the decision to proceed along separate paths. Their experience, however, has not left them the same. The man, arrested as he is about to return to the army from which he has run away in fear, and the woman, plunged into a career of service, find themselves where she has become an outcast, have won their victory over the former difference which bound them down. It is the sort of tale that makes us choke a little and afterward wonder why. There is great economy of words in the telling; a style which holds the attention and is sometimes brutally direct. Altogether a worthy first venture by The Atlantic Monthly Press into the field of fiction.

Mr. Morley Roberts, it now appears, is to write the eagerly awaited biography of that unique person, Mr. W. H. Hudson. Mr. Roberts seems to have been remarkably blessed in his friendships. He was the devoted friend of George Gissing, as well, and was in reality setting forth the stormy life experience of Mr. Gissing under cover of the title, "The Private Life of Henry Maitland." From this book we get clearer glimpses into the bitterness and the triumph than from the admittedly biographical "Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft."

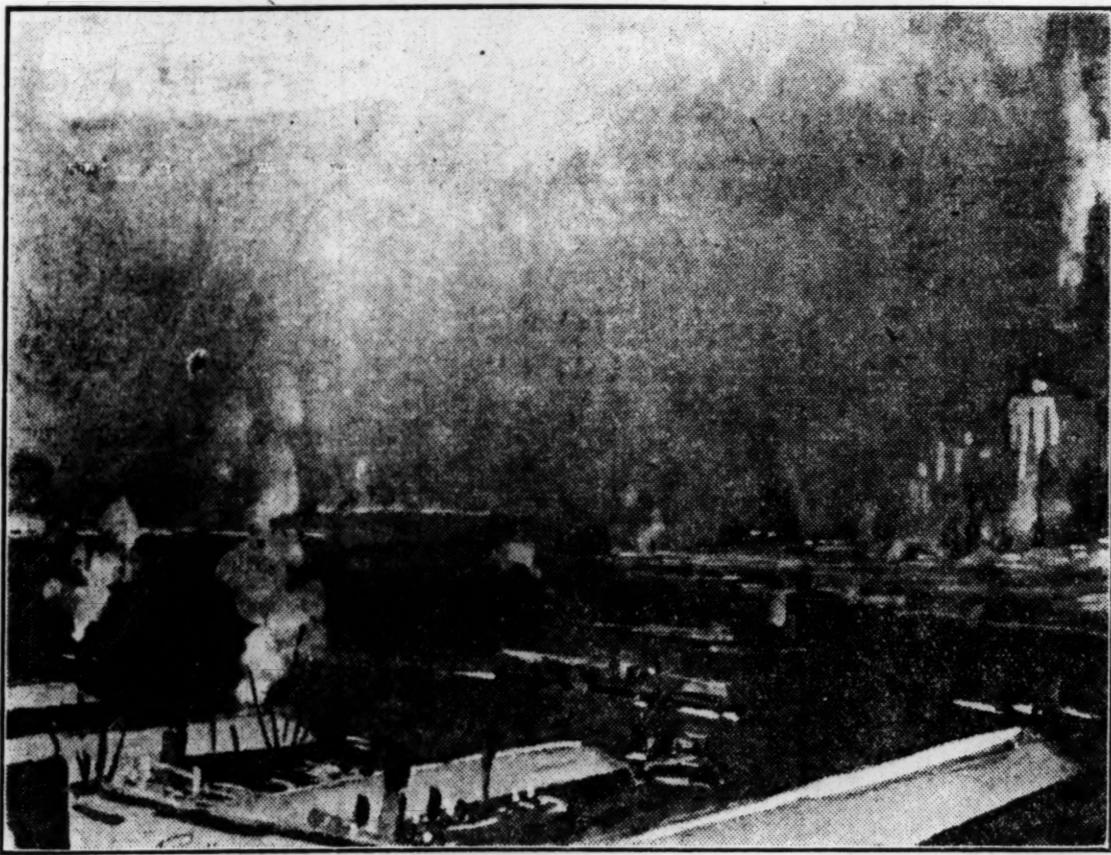
How rarely does a child have the opportunity to review a book, prepared for his own delectation. The August number of "Poetry," a magazine of verse published in Chicago, contains a review of Sara Teasdale's "Rainbow Gold," written by Janet Tietjens, presumably a member of the family to which belongs Eunice Tietjens, the magazine's acting editor. The review is absolutely delightful. "One day mother brought home 'Rainbow Gold,'" it begins. "She often brings home books of poetry, but she is sensible and has never asked me to read poetry unless I feel like it. So 'Rainbow Gold' lay for a while on the table untouched. Then one day I picked it up and admired Dugald Walker's entrancing illustrations. But as soon as my eye fell on the first of an unfortunate thing happened. My eye fell first upon Walt Whitman's 'O Captain! My Captain!' I hate the poem so, that the book was returned to the table. Now I know that 'O Captain! My Captain!' is supposed to be a good poem, but it got a bad start with me. When I was

in lower eighth grade, the children of upper eighth learned it. We resist the temptation to quote further. But the little girl finally overcame her dislike of the Whitman so far as to recall that she had read "Miss Sara Teasdale who had once produced 'a most extraordinary mechanical tiger' for her to play with. And so her allegiance to the book was won.

A casual mention of Dickens never fails to put the world and his wife in good humor. Apropos of nothing in particular, someone has written a letter to a newspaper relating how, with enormous difficulty, he gained admittance to one of the public readings which the distinguished English visitor gave in Boston. This man was gazing into his fire, likely enough, some midsummer nights have been astonishingly chilly and he happened to recall these events. His letter not only got itself printed—no doubt there were more pertinent ones, dozens of them, crowding the racks—but read. Which goes to prove that you do not need excuse for rehearsing your impressions of Charles Dickens; it is simply one of the subjects you may discuss at any time and welcome. Hence it is not surprising that there are now 55 branches of The Dickens Fellowship, of which 32 are in England. Yet, in spite of these impressive figures, the Doughty Street House subscription list has proved most disappointing—so much so that it is probable the David Copperfield Library will have to be abandoned. A pity that an ever-enthusiastic public could not register its feelings in more generous and tangible form.

"They," say—the enigmatical "they" who wandered through Eleanor Gates' play "The Poor Little Rich Girl"—that Philip Guedalla whose new volume of essays, "Masters and Men," is soon to be published by the Putnam of New York, is engaged upon a life of the Duke of Wellington. Is there any truth in the report? After the sensational success of Mr. Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria," "they" said that Mr. Strachey would next write a study of Disraeli. But he did not; and we confess to a secret longing that he may yet accede to the demands of his public. M. W.

Selma Lagerlöf's novel, "Gösta Berling's Saga," is to film, says Lars Hanson in the part of Gösta Berling. Mme. Gerda Lundqvist as Majorskan and Baroness Ellen Cederström as Countess Dehna. A charming dancer and film actress, Mlle. Jenny Hanselqvist, has been given the part of Mary Sinclair, while Mme. Karin Svanström is to play Gustava Sinclair. Sven Scholander, singer and lute player, has the part of Sinterman and it is hoped that Mme. Signe Hebbe will take the part of Majorskan's mother.



"Snow in the Bay," From Water Color by Joseph Pennell

"Tweedles" in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Beginning Aug. 13, 1923, Robert McLaughlin presents a new American comedy, "Tweedles," by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson. The cast:

Mrs. Hicketts Cornelia O'Lea Skinner
Mrs. Albergone Patti Cortez
Winona Ruth Gordon
Julian Gregory Kelly
Mrs. Castebury Florence Fendleton
Mr. Castebury George Farren
Adam Tweedle Irving Mitchell
Philomena Donald Meek

This satirical comedy was presented last season in Chicago under the title of "Bristol Glass." It paints with no uncertain hand the humorous side of pinning one's faith to a family tree.

The wealthy Castebury family—father, mother and son—are summing at a small town on the Maine coast. They are "the Casteburys of Philadelphia." Think of it! The son wanders into an antique shop, owned by the Tweedle family, natives of the town, and purchases some rare Bristol glass. The salesgirl—a daughter of the house of Tweedle—is so genuinely fine that the boy does not take his glass home with him, but says that he will call for it the next day. Each day he calls to see the girl, leaving his precious purchase in the shop each time as an excuse to return the following day.

Neighbors' gossip gets to the ears of Mr. and Mrs. Castebury. It also is heard by the present heads of the Tweedle family, the girl's father—who

is a carpenter who shingles roofs, and is also an elder in the church—by the girl's aunt, who runs the antique shop for the summer trade, and by her uncle, who is the local policeman. Mr. and Mrs. Castebury of Philadelphia, go to the shop, feeling that their son should not be associating with a girl so far beneath their social station. They find the Tweedle family, who trace their ancestry back through many generations of generals and men of distinction, unbending in being scandalized at the thought that a daughter of "The House of Tweedle" should think of falling in love with "one of them summer boarders." A discovery that both families have a few members, some generations back, of whom they are none too proud causes the tension to relax and a sense of humor humanizes the situation.

Mr. Tarkington has never written more sincerely nor has Gregory Kelly ever used his peculiar little fund of charming characteristics to better advantage. There is really only one Gregory Kelly, true, as the statement may sound. He is as "different" as was Sol Smith Russell, or Frank Bacon, or George Arliss, even though he has not as yet attained anything requiring much range. Ruth Gordon means a great deal more to her profession than being "just Gregory Kelly's wife." It would be difficult to find an actress who can play the part of the youngest Tweedle better. George Farren is superb as Adam Tweedle and excellent performance are given by Donald Meek and Wallis Clark. F. L. S.

version of George Eliot's novel, "Romola," and Charles Lane, character man, together with Joseph Boyle, assistant director, have sailed to make the picture in Italy. Director King and the Gish sisters expect to leave this week.

Godfrey Wilmer, who staged the "Nine O'Clock Revue" in London, has sailed for New York to direct Arthur Hammerstein's presentation of this show at the Century Roof.

The Road Away From Revolution
The Atlantic Monthly Press of Boston has reprinted in dainty booklet form that paper by ex-President Wilson, "The Road Away From Revolution," which takes first place in the current number of The Atlantic. Voicing precisely what we have come to expect from Mr. Wilson, raising the same lofty standard of unselfishness and idealism, it yet lacks a former vigor of phrase and appeal. Perhaps it is only that Mr. Wilson has caused us to anticipate a little more than he can give us each time he speaks. At the same writing, we note that the Princeton University Press will publish, in October, a book which, under the title, "The League of Nations," will carry Mr. Wilson's arguments in favor of this great project, gathered from his speeches and conferences with the Senate Committee. The whole will constitute a clear explanation of the President's attitude toward the League. Which only goes to prove the very real vitality of this much-contested issue. We must be grateful that recognition is thus given Mr. Wilson's own stupendous contribution to the bringing about of world peace.

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TO OUR READERS
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NEW YORK STAGE NOTES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A new organization of people interested in the theater, the Playwrights Society, held its third meeting at the Claridge Hotel last night. The announced subject for discussion was "Clean Plays." The president, Fred Wall, introduced Robert Henry Craig, who said that the history of the theater proved that successful plays are short-lived and that the plays that "go on forever" are the ones of which he has heard the least. C. Gordon Kurtz, a young man who has written several vaudeville sketches, then read his one-act play, "For Injuries Received," which is to be produced by the society. Afterward the 50 or 60 persons present discussed Mr. Kurtz's play scene by scene.

The final performance of "The Fool" at the Times Square Theater on Sept. 1 will be its four-hundredth in New York. Seven companies are to tour the United States in "The Fool" this coming season. The Selwyns have been in receipt of many letters asking that "The Fool" be continued indefinitely in New York.

Florence Reed will be seen at the Knickerbocker Theater on Sept. 17 in Edward Knoblock's "The Lullaby."

Frank Keenan will come to the Sam H. Harris Theater in "Peter Weston" Sept. 17.

"Oedipus Rex," according to the present plan, will be the first offering of Sir John Martin-Harvey's season in New York.

The European strong man, Breitbar, will begin an engagement in Keith vaudeville on Sept. 3.

James Crane will play the leading role in "Dust," which Oliver Morosco is producing. The play, formerly known as "Myrtle," is the work of Willis Goodhue. "White Chips," a comedy by Spring

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JESSE L. LASKY Presents
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THIRTEENTH WEEK
Eves. and Sat. Mat., 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50
Other Mats., 50c and \$1.00

The first popular-priced presentation of D. W. Griffith's "The White Rose" will be given at the Mark Strand Theater beginning Aug. 19. The Capitol Theater will show "The Fighting" with Priscilla Dean in the leading role.

Mrs. Marguerite A. Baker will produce "The Flight to Venice," a new play by George Kaiser, at the Greenwich Village Theater this fall.

William H. Dowell, who is to play the lead opposite Lillian Gish in the film

AMUSEMENTS

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MAJESTIC Twice Daily
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AUG. 25th to SEPT. 8th 1923

Vanbrugh-Boucicault African Tour

Cape Town, July 19

Special Correspondence

IRENE VANBRUGH and her husband, Mr. Dion Boucicault, have just completed a tour of South Africa that has been a great success financially as well as artistically, and the company has now sailed for Australia. Three plays were presented during the tour: "Mr. Pim Passes By," by A. A. Milne; "His House in Order," by Sir Arthur Pinero, and "Miss Nell" or "New Orleans," by Lawrence Eyre. In the latter play, Mr. Boucicault's art as a producer was seen to excellent advantage in the Louisiana atmosphere he so subtly conveyed.

Interviewed just before sailing, Mr. Dion Boucicault talked on the modern theater.

"One cannot argue that there is any dearth of young talent on the stage," he said. "When you consider that in London today there are such fine actresses as Gladys Cooper, Fay Compton, Sybil Thorndike and Marie Löhr, to mention only a few, it cannot be said that the theater is in a very bad way. In fact, looking back over half a century, I cannot remember such a promising array of talent."

"What is wrong chiefly with the theater is the dearth of good writers. Theater managers are looking round anxiously for good plays. But where are they? We've had nothing from Sir Arthur Pinero or Sir James Barrie for a long time. And so one turns anxiously to the younger generation."

"Yet even among the younger generation one has to search hard for the promising dramatist of the future. I and my reader go through some 300 manuscripts a year, but good plays are exceedingly scarce. The two dramatists of today that seem to promise most are Mr. A. A. Milne and Mr. Somerset Maugham. I think I may claim to have introduced Mr. Milne to the English theater. I first produced his play, 'Worzel Gummidge.' Then he wrote, 'Belinda' for me, then 'Mr. Pim Passes By' and, finally, 'The Truth About Blazes.' His chief charm as a writer is that he is so English. I understand that in New York today Mr. Milne is looked upon as the representative English dramatist."

Discussing the failure of Mr. Milne's play, "The Great Broop," in London, recently, Mr. Boucicault was frank. "I read the play in manuscript myself," he said, "and I told Milne that it wouldn't carry after the first act. That is the fault of Milne. He writes a three-act play with a subject that would do excellently for a one-act play. Of course, Mr. Pim Passes By

finishes at the end of the second act, but Milne has so interested you in the characters that he can carry it on another act. And how dexterously it is done, too."

Finally, Mr. Boucicault stated that he and his wife had enjoyed the South African tour immensely, though he had seen very little of the country. "Most of our time has been spent in the theater," he said. W. J. M.

"Salomy Jane"

George Fawcett's favorable acting of Yuba Bill, and the scenery of the California big tree country—these are the best things about "Salomy Jane," the new Paramount picture based upon Paul Armstrong's dramatization of Bret Harte's story, "Salomy Jane's Kiss." As Salomy Jane, who kissed the stranger because there was no one else to bid him good-bye before the vigilantes took him away, Miss Jacqueline Logan is generally satisfactory. Her work escapes sophistication, which would spoil this story, and she does not fail to disguise the more obvious evidences of the modern hairdressing. There are touches of humor in her acting and aptitude for romantic parts such as Salomy. Her tendency to overwork her eyes consciously would have been corrected by a director not inclined, even occasionally, to fall into routine ways of doing things. Maurice B. Flynn as the Stranger has the merit of looking like an out-of-doors man. Some of the vigilantes with only a flash of a scene do work on a level with Mr. Fawcett's, which is not to good casting or to directing that is excellent in spots. The interiors are carefully composed, and look as if they had been used, an effect not too often attained in period stories. The titles avoid the too frequent movie sub-dub of gush and curlicues, and are handsome, on their birch-bark backgrounds. E. C. S.

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FRENCH IN TUNIS VIEW ASKANCE INFLUX OF HARDY SICILIANS

"Little Italy" Moves En Masse Across the Sea Into Colony
Where Gauls Are Already Outnumbered

TUNIS, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—Anxiety is felt by French in Tunis at the imminence of a great wave of Italian colonization. It will arise mainly from the Sicilians, who are, of course, nearest to Tunis, and it is stated that aversion to Fascism in addition to the bad state of trade and labor in Sicily is the main cause.

French Outnumbered
This condition will seriously aggravate the difficulties of France in Tunisia. The French are in a serious minority as compared with other Europeans. Two years ago the total European population was 155,115 (that of the natives is nearly 2,000,000) while there were 54,476 French and 84,799 Italians. In Tunis, the city itself, there are 42,592 Italians to 22,206 French.

The French have had difficulty in attracting their own people to Tunisia in the numbers desired. In the last 10 years, there has been a considerable increase in French immigration coupled with a decrease in the Italian.

Now French immigration is slackening and the Tunisian French element view with dismay the proposals made in France that foreign nationals on the French borders should be tempted to come over the line and colonize in France, being given French nationality quickly and on cheap terms, thereby assisting the man-power and introducing new productive strains.

It is argued in Tunis that if France at home may not find it necessary, the prospects for Tunis must be poor.

Sicilians as Colonists
A short distance from the city of Tunis is a vast tract extending from Sedjoum and La Manouba, almost wholly occupied by small Sicilian colonizers and cultivators. On this wide and rich plain there are only three large French establishments. The rest are taken by the Sicilians who live in little isolated cottages and generally have from four to 10 hectares of land under cultivation.

These Sicilian families, occupying

patches of land, commonly consist of five or six children besides the parents, and these of themselves are sufficient for the necessary labor which they undertake cheerfully. They are excellent colonists. In this respect they are superior to the French who do not come with any such families, and chafe against the conditions which are sometimes severe.

Political Problems Raised
France cannot afford to be swamped to any greater extent by Italian immigration, for political problems, now dormant, might then assume a new complexion. It must be said for the Italians, however, that they show appreciation of French inducements and efficiency and do not desire to be the general tendency of the people is to bring as little home politics across the Mediterranean with them as possible.

In the heart of Tunis the Italians have their own opera house, the Teatro, where, during the winter and spring seasons, the best Italian operas are regularly performed. The Italian colony has started a subscription list for the building and equipment of a Maison des Italiens, which will comprise theater, reading, conference, and various other halls. It is to cost over 3,000,000 francs, more than a third of which has been received.

Italians in Tunis are especially exempt by an old agreement between the two governments from the nationalization laws exerted by France. They retain their Italian nationality unhindered. This strongly assists the "Little Italy" idea inside Tunisia, and the Italians help it more by the importation of their habits and customs.

They have their own newspaper, meeting places, shops, and so forth, and in the streets at night one can hear in many places the peculiar and most characteristic notes of the Sicilian reed flute, and the inimitable "Pastorale" veritably makes it seem like a Sicilian night.

RUSSIAN PAY SHOWS TRADE RECOVERY

Tovarni Ruble Becomes an Index
Standard by Which to Compare
Value of Commodities

MOSCOW, July 15 (Special Correspondence)—The steady recovery of Russian industry after its period of extreme depression in 1919, 1920, and 1921 is indicated by the course of wages during the year 1922. Russian wages are calculated in "tovarni rubles." The "tovarni ruble" is an index standard of value, based upon the cost of living necessities. When prices rise the purchasing power of the tovarni ruble, in terms of Russian currency, also rises. The value of the tovarni ruble at the present time is about 100 Soviet rubles, or 65 cents. According to figures made public by the statistical department of the Moscow newspaper, Economic Life, the monthly average of wages for all Russia in January, 1922, was 5.5 tovarni rubles. This gradually rose during the year until it reached 10.6 rubles in December. The rise in wages continued during the winter, the figure of 12 being reached in February. The pre-war monthly average wage of industrial workers in Russia was 22 rubles.

The increase in wages was rather unevenly distributed, the scale rising more rapidly in Moscow and Petrograd than in the provinces. Some classes of Moscow workers have already reached pre-war wage levels. So the workers in food industries received an average of 20.6 rubles at the end of 1922, their pre-war figure being 21 rubles.

A similar movement in wages was noticeable in Petrograd during 1922. The average wage for all trades in this city was 8.6 rubles at the beginning of the year, 18.9 at the end. The general tendency in Petrograd has been to even up wages, to eliminate the very wide discrepancies which formerly existed in the wage scales of various classes of workers. Along with the improvement in wages has gone a steady increase in the number of the unemployed, which rose from 88,000 in January, 1922, to 357,000 in February, 1923.

The process of concentration which is now going on in Russian industry, and which is apparently far from being finished, is another contributory factor in the unemployment situation. One of the greatest obstacles to the efficient functioning of Russian industry is the fact that so many factories are working at far below normal capacity.

The Russian Government's remedy for this situation, as stated by Trotsky in his important report before the twelfth congress of the Russian Communist Party, is to close the worst factories in an effort to increase the productivity of the best.

A report in a recent issue of Ivestia contends that this process of concentration must go on, especially in the metal industry. In support of this argument it presents a number of facts and figures. The metal industry is now divided into 30 Government trusts, which control 154 factories. One hundred and thirteen of these factories are actually working. Out of 66 of the largest of these factories only 12 are employed to more than 50 per cent of capacity.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES ARRIVE

VALENTIN, B. C. Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Russian refugees reached this port on the Empress of Asia, mostly bound for points in the United States. Practically all were highly educated people but lack of means made it necessary for them to travel in the steerage with Chinese coolies. There were lawyers, musicians, artists, military and naval and civil engineers, as well as university trained agriculturists.

LOCAL OPTION FIGHT STARTS IN HOLLAND

American Prohibition Benefits
Recounted by Four Speakers
at Utrecht Meeting

THE HAGUE, July 15 (Correspondence)—At a recent meeting of the Dutch National League for Local Option at Utrecht four speakers with personal experience of prohibition in the United States spoke on this subject.

Miss H. W. Crommelin, who discussed the work of the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League, said American women strongly favor prohibition, which has had a most salutary influence on children. Criminality, she said, was decreasing, and the workhouses' population was on the decline.

Dr. F. M. G. van Walsem, who visited the United States on behalf of the Dutch East Indian Government, in connection with the anti-alcohol laws, said prohibition was not the result of the endeavors of a minority, but of a legally obtained majority.

Prohibition, he concludes, will some time in the future come before the Dutch electorate. Meantime local option will be discussed by the Parliament at The Hague during the current year, and will form a good introduction for the bigger issue.

P. van der Meulen said he had returned recently from an extensive prohibition tour throughout the United States and Canada, where he was sent by the Dutch prohibitionists in order to get an unbiased idea of the prohibition situation. Notwithstanding frequent evasions of the law, he said, partly due to too great leniency on the side of the authorities, prohibition was decidedly a success, especially in the decrease of criminality, although criminal statistics in the United States had to be consulted with the utmost care.

N. A. de Vries emphasized the fact that one cannot get the right idea about prohibition when dependent on news from the press. Nine per cent of this news is taken from one central point, New York, and features unfavorable aspects of this subject. He also said that the Government and the friends of prohibition are willing enough to enforce the law, but that this is the case with a large number of the state officials. Nevertheless, he claimed the United States is slowly but surely going completely dry, because public opinion in general stands behind the drys. Thus, he was confident there would come a time when the United States would be a shining example for the whole world.

Four members of the Dutch Parliament attended this meeting, and are expected to spread more accurate views of the prohibition question in the United States.

CANADA TO OBSERVE PARKMAN CENTENNIAL

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University, has accepted the chairmanship of the Parkman centennial committee, which is making arrangements to commemorate in fitting fashion the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great historian, Francis Parkman.

The commemoration will be held in October or early in November, though the actual centennial will occur on Sept. 16. Sir Arthur Currie has expressed the hope that an outcome of the commemoration will be the raising of a fund to establish a Parkman chair of history or Parkman scholarships for research in Canadian or American history.

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**BRITISH REVIEW
PALESTINE POLICY**

High Commissioner's Presence in
London Gives Rise to Usual
Crop of Rumors

By LEONARD STEIN
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 21.—Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner for Palestine, recently reached London on his annual leave. His arrival was the signal for the usual crop of rumors. He consistently refuses to be interviewed and it may be safely assumed that none of the rumors which are current are based on inside information. What is obvious is that the situation created by the failure of the Palestine elections, and by the effect on Arab opinion in Palestine of the projected British treaty with the King of the Hedjaz, requires to be carefully considered, and that the High Commissioner's presence in London is a suitable opportunity for discussing it in detail.

Speculation has been further provoked by the announcement which has been made that the situation in Palestine is to be reviewed by a committee of the Cabinet. Earlier in the year a similar committee was set up to inquire into British commitments in Mesopotamia. The Iraq committee, as it was called, was presided over by the Colonial Secretary, Lord Curzon, and its report, which was published in the House of Commons, was called into consultation Sir Percy Cox, then High Commissioner in Baghdad.

The result of its findings was a protocol by which existing British responsibilities in Iraq were made subject to what was roughly but somewhat inaccurately described as a four-year time limit, at the end of which Great Britain will be free to consider its position anew. It is naturally being asked whether the Palestine committee has a similar scope, and is likely to reach similar conclusions.

In the case of Palestine, the Government has not shown anxiety to preserve freedom of action. In a recent reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Government was at pains to make it clear that the treaty with King Hussein "will involve no modification of the obligations into which His Majesty's Government has entered under the Mandate for Palestine." Even more significant was the statement made by the Colonial Secretary in the course of a debate on Palestine in the House of Lords recently. He said:

"I know the position is not an easy one, but we would be taking a grave risk, not only in regard to Palestine, but in regard to our relations with other powers, if we resigned that treaty which has been deliberately placed upon us, and which has been confirmed by the League of Nations."

These utterances do not absolutely preclude any attempt to alter the time-limit on British commitments in the case of Palestine, as in the case of Iraq, but they make it impossible that any far-reaching change of policy is in contemplation.

There is reason to believe that the scope of the Palestine committee is narrower than might at first sight be assumed. There are serious financial problems, particularly those connected with the Palestine loan. Most important of all, perhaps, there are the difficulties created by the Arab boycott of the Palestine constitution and by the refusal of the Arabs even to serve on the proposed advisory council.

This interchange of teachers between various parts of the British Empire was inaugurated just before the war which interfered with it. It is beginning to become popular again, however. Its purpose is to give teachers an idea of conditions in other dominions and so bring the nations of the Empire into closer touch.

DOMINIONS EXCHANGE SCHOOL TEACHERS

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Australian teachers who will teach for a few years in Canadian schools, while Canadian teachers take their places in Australia, are arriving here now from Sydney. Several Canadian teachers, and their families, were left here for Australia this week.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Prof. Tobias Matthay,
and a Key Industry

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Special from Monitor Bureau

AN OUTSTANDING figure is Prof. Tobias Matthay in what has been termed the "key industry" of pianoforte playing. Often overlooked, the liberal meaning of the word "pianoforte" is "soft-loud"; and it is strange that in an age of big concert-grands and strong-men virtuosi this instrument should commonly be called a piano, and its players pianists, never fortists.

Since Leschetitzky Matthay has been perhaps the most solicited teacher in Europe. Numerically, his pupils and pupils' pupils must constitute a formidable total. And to be added to these are the large number of students, artists, and teachers who wrestle with his exhaustive analysis and synthesis of pianoforte tone-production in "The Art of Touch" and other technical writings.

No one has done more to combat the notion, originating from certain German conservatoriums, that the only right way to treat a pianoforte key is to smite it "good and hard." This method extracts a tone which, if doubtfully good, is indubitably hard. Even today, while one often hears appreciative comment on the tone pulled by a violinist or a cellist, the pianist who has fine tone is usually greeted with the flattering remark: "What a beautiful piano!"

Teachers Should Be Amusing

Teaching is largely the art of amusing the pupil while the latter teaches himself. Many teachers, of course, believe the opposite, and, acting on the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest, bore their pupils almost to the extinction of any artistic capacity they may happen to possess. But such teachers are not so popular as they were a generation ago. Gradually it has been realized that while their pupils often play finger exercises and technical studies with amazing dexterity, they are quite incapable of playing anything else. This seems rather like attempting to acquire the art of public speaking by an assiduous repetition of the alphabet.

Every art has its craft, and tackled in the right way the craft of pianoforte playing is more readily learned than many people imagine. For a wagger Leschetitzky once undertook to teach his manservant, who knew nothing of music or the piano, how to play the first dozen bars of a Chopin Nocturne in such a manner as to deceive even the musically eleventh-footman, after a few lessons, announced Chopin with such artistry that Leschetitzky easily won his wager. This feat must necessarily have been accomplished largely by example; but it is obvious—and no one knew it better than Leschetitzky—that for the ordinary student an entire reliance on example is disastrous. By such crude means only the gifted gain anything.

Virtuosos as Instructors

Here, as Matthay points out in the introduction of his admirable "Musical Interpretation," is the reason why the virtuoso so often fails as a teacher.

Occidental Music in Japan

Tokyo, July 15

Special Correspondence

JAPAN is the newest world conquered by the music and musicians of the West. Audiences there have proved a source of wonderment to several American and European musicians who have played before them during the past few years, but they have proved, at the same time, a source of pleasure and inspiration.

Mischa Elman, Zimbalist, Kathleen Parlow, and others have filled the theaters of Japan night after night during their comparatively short tours of the Empire. Mischa Elman, who visited Japan in the early part of 1922, was the first musician of world note to tour the Far East. His success, a success that could not be questioned either from the reception given him by his audiences or from the box-office receipts, made possible the coming of those who followed.

"I came out here as something of an experiment," he said to an American in Tokyo at the time. "I did not expect that most of the people would know me, for I had no idea that I had a reputation in the Orient. Instead, I find that on every hand the people of the East are aware of musical culture and I am being received just as I would be in the United States, except that the people seem even more eager and enthusiastic. It is not for me personally, but merely because I represent good music to them. It is a revelation to me—this craving for good music—and I cannot but believe that this trip of mine is only a forerunner of a tremendous development of Occidental musical appreciation in Asia. I am convinced that Japan and the rest of the Far East is destined to repeat the history of the United States in the development of musical appreciation. It is probable that 12 years from now just as good music can be heard in Tokyo as in New York, London, Paris or Milan."

A year later Zimbalist had the same

"Such an artist, as a rule, has usually not the remotest notion how or why he does anything. Nor does he wish to know; and he, therefore, has to rely in teaching solely and entirely on this precarious device of exemplification. If he ever did reason while learning, long ago has he forgotten the process of learning. In fact, nothing is more antipathetic to such an artist, usually, than to be asked to reason upon anything."

Matthay, himself, doubts very much whether even the mighty Liszt ever gave a single real "lesson" in his life. "What he did often do, with his overwhelming enthusiasm . . . was to stimulate an incipient, latent and perhaps lukewarm enthusiasm into a blazing flame." Other big players, in varying degrees, have done the same, but how often does the pupil take up his master's mantle? The direct succession seems always to follow another line.

Learning to Think

One of the many reasons why Matthay is a great teacher lies in the fact that he believes: "We cannot teach others, but we can help them to learn." Good teaching consists not in trying to make the pupil do things so that the result of his efforts shall seem like playing, but consists in trying to make him think, so that it shall really be playing. It is useless for the pupil to expect, as often he does, to have the "learning" done by the teacher. Matthay demands from the pupil an activity of thought, even in hitting one pianoforte string—something very different to hitting a pianoforte key—that would stagger the old-time teacher whose pupils' thoughts were chiefly occupied not so much with the key as the clock. Matthay tells us that there are 42 "main kinds of key attack," and offers, into the bargain, several thousands of other things for the student to think about, so it will be seen that the risk of boredom is really infinitesimal.

The Tobias Matthay Pianoforte School has just held its annual summer festival by giving five invitation recitals. The writer attended the final concert, which drew a large audience to Queen's Hall, an audience, it was obvious, keenly interested in pianoforte playing for its own sake. On such an occasion, individual criticism of the 10 young artist-students who formed a pianistic procession would be out of place. The piano school became, as it were, an altar of artistic self-sacrifice, and perhaps, realizing this, the audience showed practical sympathy by close attention and hearty applause.

But one hopes that on the next occasion a draconian severity will be exercised against encores. That sort of thing should be left to Ballad concerts. Without exception, all played with excellent tone and technique. If musicianship and artistry sometimes lagged, and the methods of interpretation had too strong a family likeness, yet there was abundant proof that Matthay is a great teacher. He has converted innumerable pianists to the belief that the piano is a musical instrument.

tures, while the music of the West has been known to the Japanese for less than 50 years. The Tokyo Academy of Music was for many years the sole home of western music in the Empire. A consideration of native Japanese music and of that borrowed from China centuries ago is an interesting subject in itself. Eichheim became so interested in the court music that he adapted one piece, "Etenraku," to western orchestration and presented it at an American symphony concert a few seasons ago. Some of the most talented composers in Japan have recently started a movement for the reconstruction of Japanese music on the basis of western.

Modulations

By FULLERTON WALDO

AUNT ALICE, who liked to talk and talked well, was nearing the end of an animated description of a wedding from which she had just returned. It was a marriage of two sisters, and with deft touches of description she drew a charming picture of the lovely girls going up the aisle to the altar, one on Father's right arm and the other on his left.

Aunt Alice halted for breath, and a young man present, who thought she was through, committed the serious faux pas of taking the conversation

ment in music. No composition of any scope can be considered truly great unless it abounds in beautiful modulation. Certain composers, to be sure, have, in this respect, more genius than others—notably Schubert, Chopin, Wagner and Franck, whose music seems to wait us along on a magic carpet of delight. But just as unity depends upon a definite basic tonality, so variety is gained by this very freedom of modulation. Without it is monotony; with too much modulation, an irritating restlessness. By the perfect balance in his works of these two related elements a genius may be definitely recognized."



Prof. Tobias Matthay

Photograph © Hutchinson & Russell, London

St. Louis Summer Opera

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The St. Louis public has been captured by the St. Louis Municipal Opera, the final week of which has just ended. The average attendance of each performance was 6264, with resulting average nightly receipts of \$4349.09. Receipts for the week of "The Merry Widow" were \$36,007. Total attendance for the season was 425,931, which does not include attendance in the free seats. It is estimated that there were 1500 persons nightly in the free seats, or 102,000 for 68 performances.

The season could easily be extended from 10 weeks to 12. Of the 10 operas which constituted this year's presentation, the best were De Koven's "The Pencil Master," Victor Herbert's "Sweethearts" (both American works), "The Bat" and "The Gypsy Baron," operas by Johann Strauss; "Gypsy Love" and "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár. Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta" deserves a good word; but "Wang" and "The Prince of Pilsen," although pictorially acceptable, were artistically low in the scale. It was, however, in "The Prince of Pilsen" that Frank Moulton—first comedian and versatile artist—had his only real chance of the season.

If "Wang" failed musically, it yet served to introduce at his best Detmar Poppin, just as "The Bat" presented the best work of Blanche Duffield and Roland Woodruff. W. J. McCarthy, too, found favor with the audiences, his fun being for the most part a legitimate kind, where fun in light opera so easily inclines to horseplay. Plavia Arcaro, Helena Morrill, Dorothy Maynard, Thomas Conkey, and Craig Campbell are as fine artists as could be found in light opera. Mr. Campbell's most impressive part was in "Gypsy Love."

The policy of developing principals from among the St. Louisans was consistently followed. Elva Magnus and Fanny Block are eligible for important parts in the future, and Myrtle Voss has signally proved her talent as a solo dancer and leader of the ballet.

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The Conducting of Willem van Hoogstraten

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Last Wednesday evening at the conclusion of the final concert of the 1923 season in the Lewisohn Stadium, Willem van Hoogstraten, the conductor, received an ovation of approval. Mr. van Hoogstraten, in a few words, expressed his thanks and appreciation for the support given musicians and himself throughout the season, and paid a special tribute to Adolph Levisohn, donor of the stadium. The al fresco symphony season ended this week.

The Holland's second stadium season served to reveal his new angles as a conductor of decision, precision and imagination. On occasion, however, it was noticeable that his enthusiasm was wont to lead him into somewhat excessive bodily gyrations and arm flailing, which, from an optical consideration, tended to intrude themselves upon the musical plan as it unfolded. There also was noted a tendency to indulge in tempi dragging. These are minor shortcomings which might well be considered and corrected with profit to a gifted and promising young artist.

Even so with the shifting progression of harmonies. Perhaps it is an organist whose ingenious hand has made the ear a willing captive, and the delighted prisoner passes, "by the golden links enmeshed," through a sequence that never jolts or startles. In the unctuous melodic flow are no sharp angles; it is an engaging continuity without abrupt transitions.

Of the harmonies it may be said, in the words of George Meredith's comparison of the lark's song with the running brook, that "eddy into eddy whirled and ripple ripple overcurled without discoloration or confusion. Wisely indeed Walter Raymond Spalding writes in his "Music: An Art and a Language":

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Heavy Budget of the Boston Opera Company Revealed

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Special from Monitor Bureau

IN A valley on the west side of the Hudson River, which is associated with the renown of Gen. Anthony Wayne, I was reminded the other night of a locality in Boston which is identified with the fame of certain strategists of music. Crickett-Town Road, Stony Point, N. Y., became Huntington Avenue. Max Rabinoff's villa, on the grounds of the American Institute of Operatic Art, changed places in my imagination with the Boston Opera House.

Mr. Rabinoff was entertaining me on his veranda with a discussion of the exploit of Wayne, and he was talking with particular enthusiasm because the time—11 o'clock in the evening of July 15—was the anniversary to the precise moment of the march of the general and his light infantry across the Rabinoff cabbage patch and out of the institute neighborhood into the darkness. He no sooner let the Continental troops go down the hill to their enterprise on the shore of the river than he led me into his lighted living room and showed me some documents which he acquired when the Boston Opera Company closed up shop.

He explained that as purchaser of the Boston Opera personal property after the bankruptcy proceedings of May, 1915, he came into ownership of numerous papers, the contents of which were never made public. Among the things which he permitted me to look at was a budget, prepared by the business department of the company in Boston 12 years ago, for the use of the officials of the companies in Chicago and New York. For appears that at a certain period the organizations of the three cities were closely allied, and that they exchanged budgets for purposes of mutual help. Mr. Rabinoff said he had lately been studying this paper with reference to making out a weekly budget of expense for the opera company which he will rehearse at Stony Point in the summer of 1924 and which he will put on the road in the autumn of that year.

Items that struck me as interesting were those referring to singers, conductors and orchestra, the weekly cost for principal artists being set down as \$14,000, that for directors of music as \$1300, and that for orchestral players as \$3300. A specific fee that attracted my attention was \$3000 a week, paid to Felix Weingartner for his services as conductor. A rather remarkable charge, I should say, was that for the press. Among the labors

of this department was the compilation of news clippings in scrap-books. There were many volumes, as I recall, covering the five years' activity of the company. These would now be of much historic value, if available; but Max Rabinoff tells me that they had all, save one or two, disappeared, when he took possession of the movable effects. Today at his office in New York Mr. Rabinoff had the items of the budget copied off, and he gave his assent to their publication in The Christian Science Monitor. They indicate that the average cost of running the Boston Opera Company for expenses in the season of 1911-12 was \$48,701.68. They run as follows:

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE BUDGET 1911-1912	
These figures are based on the exact cost of 22 subscription and 18 popular performances to be given in the Boston Opera House. They do not include outside performances, Sunday concerts or any supplementary expenses incurred by special performances, which, of course, will not be given except with a view of securing additional revenue.	
Auditors	Per Week \$126.25
Executive and clerks	122.25
Advertising	122.25
Artists' salaries	271.00
Conductors (including Weingartner's special fee, \$9000 for 3 wks)	1300.00
Performing rights	800.00
Ballet	645.11
Chorus (inc. Shavaglia & Lyford)	123.00
Supers	137.00
Orchestra	\$300.00
Stage Band	200.00
Music Library	121.43
Wardrobe Department	
Rental foreign costumes	470.00
Wages, Materials, exp.	
Dresses, asst.	\$300.00
Scenery	1186.00
Properties	890.00
Carpenter	1228.00
Photograph expenses	22.00
Press	434.00
Subscription	200.00
Storehouse, etc.	123.32
Transfers & Express & Hearn	155.00
Traveling exp. artists, executives	1442.00
Cable and telegrams	55.79
Office expenses telephones, postage, stationery, donations, incidentals	139.50
Insurance	343.21
Rent and taxes	3385.82
House purchase and expenses	421.01
Box office payroll	200.85
Box office expenses	69.87
Cost rooms and matrons	62.18
Doortenders and Tickettakers	91.75
Elevatormen—passenger, freight	57.32
Engineer's Wages	195.68
Purchases and expenses	273.59
Supt. Hides and cleaners	232.91
Telephone operators	25.00
Ushers	15.85
Watchmen	79.10
Police	13.25
Licenses	5.69
Baris Office expense	45.98
Total estimate season 1911-1912	\$48,701.68

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THE HOME FORUM

Dr. Johnson in Lighter Vein

BOSWELL'S immortal picture of Dr. Johnson is so fixed in the minds of most of us that nothing can entirely dislodge it. And for that matter, we would not have it dislodged. Yet one feels sometimes that it needs modification, that it is in a sense a one-sided portrait. Could anyone have been always in full panoply, always as belligerent, combative, opinionated as his disciple would have us believe, or were there moments of guard when he unbent? We search in vain for such a corrective in Macaulay, for there it is a matter of physical peculiarities and eccentricities stressed to an unpleasant degree; we seek also in Carlyle, and there we get indeed a picture impressive in its dignity and earnestness; there it is the man in heroic struggle against a world of scorn of hypocrisy and insincerity. But it is in the Diary of Mrs. D'Arbly (more familiarly Fanny Burney) that we see the great literary "lion" of the day disport himself in light and playful mood.

It is delightful to read Fanny's ingenious accounts of the fabulous success of her "Evelina"—a success which it is a bit hard to understand today, for though we can grant the book charm, quaintness, humor, and above all, understanding of a young girl's heart, we find it hard none the less to imagine Mr. Burke sitting up all night to read it, or Sir Joshua Reynolds pouring fifty pounds to know the author. But this is as nothing to the acclamation poured out upon it by Dr. Johnson, for this caustic and often ungracious critic goes into ecstasies over it. "Mr. Johnson returned home full of the praises of the book. I had lent him and protesting there were passages in it which might do honour to Richardson." Or again, "Harry Fielding too would have been afraid of her." "There is nothing as delicately finished in all Fielding's works as 'Evelina'."

Dr. Johnson's admiration, moreover, seems to have been conceived when the book was actually anonymous. But it is quite natural that when he realizes that the author is a charming young girl, the daughter of an old friend, he outdoes himself in graceful compliment. The Diary is full of him. It describes his strange mannerisms, "his body is continual agitation 'see-sawing' up and down," his habit of withdrawing from the company, poring over books, "almost touching the backs of the chairs with his cyano-lens." She tells us also of his prejudices—his criticism of Garrick, his quarrel with poor Mr. Pepsy, in which "he appeared unamiable in his love of victory."

In general he reserved his most amiable mood for his "little Burney." His praise gave her "such a flight of spirits that I danced a jig to Mr. Crisp."

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without any preparation, music or explanation, to his no small amazement and diversion." "I think I should love Dr. Johnson," she writes, "for such leniency to a poor worm of literature, even if I were not myself the identical grub he has obliged." There is much pleasant nonsense between them—"Dr. Johnson made me eat cake at tea." He berates her for depicting a Scotchman—"What makes you so fond of the Scotch—I don't like you for that; I hate these Scotchmen, so must you" (the reader recalls how he has tormented poor "Bozzy" on the subject of his nationality). Again and again we find such an entry as, "a thousand delightful conversations with Dr. Johnson."



River Scene Near Calcutta

son—"Johnson was in utmost good humor."

Among other accomplishments Johnson apparently was a connoisseur on woman's dress. "He always speaks his mind concerning the dress of ladies—and the ladies alter what he disapproves." Of Fanny, he approves always, but there is a Miss Brown who can never seem to satisfy him either in dress or intellect. She is, we are told by a friend, "not very deep, but a sweet and ingenious girl." Poor soul, our hearts go out to her after all these years as we read how she becomes confused and upset over her cross-examination on her reading, and the doctor's rejoinder—"She might soon be tormented, madam, for I am not quite sure she knows what a book is." This, to be sure, is the more familiar Johnsonian vein. But the account here, as a whole, is one of gracious compliment and friendliness. What young author's heart would not swell with pride, when he said "I admire her for her good sense, for her humor, for her discernment, for her manner of expressing them, and for her writing talents."

As for Fanny's admiration of him, we can read it between all the lines—her constant, childlike wonder and surprise that one so great should be interested in her achievement. (Some have thought her a little complacent to repeat all these tributes, but her joy is so obvious, so naive that it is wholly disarming.) Yet in another sense, she was no mere child, but a young woman of quick repartee and true understanding of the great man. When someone asked her if she did not express to him her admiration, she replied with a true humility: "don't flatter him, because nothing I could say would flatter him."

Beaver Brook Trail

Our trail winds in and out on the north slope of the mountain. At times we cannot see the moon itself, only the bright illumined slopes beyond us. Enchanted hills they are, with the Great Dipper, the Pole Star, and Cassiopeia shining fair above them. Even the poorest of climbers now give thanks that they did not turn back when the trail was hard and steep. This is recompense and more.

In the dark turnings of the trail our leader's voice rings out: "Large rock"; "Narrow place"; "Tree sticking out." We heed and pass the message back the straggling line. Here must we use the flashlights, though through the pines around us. Here the trail is gone, washed out by the late rains.

"It should turn sharply to the left," says one. It did a week ago we know. But now no one can find it. A halt is called while our leader and a few chosen ones explore the slope above the stream. They strike the trail lower down and assemble the party once more.

"Line up and count," calls our leader. "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five," respond as many different voices.

"One missing. Count again." This time the count is twenty-six. Correen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, respond as many different voices.

"One missing. Count again." This time the count is twenty-six. Correen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, respond as many different voices.

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see the rain as it falls to the left of us. We sight a camper's cheery fire in the cañon below. Now the rain has reached us to prove as welcome as the moonlight. We turn up our collars, fasten coats and sweaters tight, but hold out our hands for the grateful, cooling drops.

The murmur of our voices is mingled with the music of the rain. Occasionally our leader gives a loud "Yo Ho," and is answered by his partner in the rear. We reach the bowler fields, which never seemed so extensive or so rough before. The rain has nearly stopped now and we await the straggling couples in the rear.

We are nearing Windy Saddle, the end of the true Beaver Brook Trail. We line up and count again. First twenty-five make reply, then on the

On the River Hooghly

I HAD watched the gold and orange glory of the sunrise, behind a purple shadowed city, as I rose and dressed; and when a typical Calcutta taxi whirled me along the Maldan and down the Red Road, to the steamer "ghat," the last of the softening tints were fading from the sky. As I boarded the launch, which was to take me twelve miles up the river to one of the many isolated houses of those who carry on their various forms of work along the river banks, the sun was hidden by a golden mist which half veiled the river and almost hid the further bank. Big steamers loomed about us—friendly steamers—always waiting with open decks and willing engines to take their freight of pas-

He had been employed near Dublin, where his principal occupation had been to call out the name of the station at which the train stopped every quarter of an hour. When he first came to us, he invariably called out when the train arrived "Mount Murray! Mount Murray! Sure I mane Ballytumna." He convulsed us with laughter one day. A girl had carelessly got out before the train stopped, and in consequence had fallen face foremost on the platform. When Dan picked her up he gently reproved her. "Oh now, Miss dear, sure you shouldn't be doin' that, you should niver get out till the train stops." But I thought it had stopped. "No, Miss," gravely, "she never stops till she stands still."

The wag of our village had a num-

sengers home again. There is something very kindly about steamers. We passed the big steamers and came across two sailing craft that might have sailed straight out of a medieval picture, so solid, so carved and so picturesque were they. We passed beneath the city's only bridge, across which a never-ending stream of men, women, children and bullock carts made a moving frieze of bronze humanity draped in many shades of tan (once white), with here and there bright splashes of reds and yellows. There were seldom cars or even "garis" at that hour—just draped or semi-naked pedestrians and bullock carts.

By the time we had steered our way through primitive, lumbering barges rowed by four or five muscular bronze statues, the mist had partially dispersed. The sun was glinting on the red and white houses on the further bank, while near at hand the bathing "ghats" were crowded with the local inhabitants performing their morning ablutions. Presently we came to a slight bend in the narrowing river. The sun had risen above the last remnant of mist. On the opposite bank red and white houses and old temples were visible among the rich vegetation. It was here that we came upon a fairy scene of fishing boats. They were sailing in a long single line; slim canoe-like barks with a single sail—and nearly each one had a sail of a different color—pale blue, orange, red, pink, yellow and white. In the early sunlight, with the last of a golden mist hovering over the verdant banks of the silver stream, these fairy craft completed a perfect scene.

A few more ancient temples and, by way of contrast, one or two very new temples, were visible when we arrived at our destination, pulling up at a collection of old boats and barges, with a landing stage slung across, to serve as a jetty.

Sunset saw our little launch puffing her way down a river of molten brass. Heavy monsoon clouds, rising to the south, caught the blaze of the setting sun, and the molten brass of the river turned to flame and copper red, while even the somber sides of the steamers were lit up and their portholes threw back the glory of the sky. Then swiftly the sun sank, leaving all swathed in soft shades of gray, until the afterglow came back, with the gathering darkness, to blend for a while the sky, and river, and shore, in silhouettes of golden lights and black shadows.

Mollie and the Train

Our squire Mr. Tuite, who is always planning something for the good of his people, succeeded in getting a branch railway "run" to Ballytumna, and a station opened there. He thought this would be of great comfort to the small farmers and peasant proprietors on his estate, enabling them to sell their "farm produce" at much better rates than in the local markets, but very few availed themselves of it. The "quality" did their best, but were not near numerous to keep it up. The railway was "run" by the only company in Ireland that was not well managed, and the carriage was old and rickety, while the engine was sometimes "struck work."

Twice had the engine-driver appealed pathetically to the passengers: "Would your honors be so kind as to lend us a hand in pushing on the train?" They had responded willingly and pushed on the train till the engine was in working order again. Dan Kelly, our stationmaster, porter, ticket collector and general railway factotum, was very amusing.

Time passed on and the squire had made no progress, very few would even go for a "free trip." This was very strange because most of the people had traveled in other trains. At length he held a meeting of his tenants, and again explained the advantages of his scheme. They listened attentively, but he only made one convert. After the meeting was over, Mr. Tuite consulted him. "What does it mean, Mollie? Can it be because we had to push the train? If they would only promise to back me up, I could get a new engine at once." "Sure it's nothing of the kind, your Honor. It's all along of Mollie Maguire!"

"Yes, your Honor, this is the way of it—You see ten of the men you want to get are her sons or grandsons, and the others either nephews, or cousins, or very old friends. Now she's a warm woman" (well off) "and sorta one of them is there that she hasn't helped at some time or other so they can't go agen her. Well she never even saw a train, till you gave the first full trial trip, and it went so quick that it put the heart across her, and she got all her relations and friends together and made them promise never to go in it, nor to send anything by it. It's main sorry they do be for sure. Thanks be, she's never had to help me so I made no promise. We've all done our best, a lot of us told her about our pushing the train, but she said 'wasn't only looking her were. Then Dan Kelly and me brings her one of the printed placards about the cows.' 'Sure Mrs. Maguire, ma'am,' says he, 'you couldn't be afraid of a train if it goes as slow as that.' But she was far too cute for us. 'Get along wid your nonsense,' says she. 'That's another of your jokes. Do you expect me to believe that any respectable cow would go within a mile of that screaming, puffing, snorting contraption? But your Honor, do you have a talk with her. Sure if anyone can bring her round 'twill be yourself.'"

The squire went to Mollie's cottage next day. She was too straightforward to deny what she had been doing, and though very sorry to "go agen" him, she would make him no promise. "Well, Mollie," said he at last, "you might at least let me take that goose to Kilpond. I won't charge you anything and I'll get a fine price for it." "Ah, sure your Honor, you can't believe that I'd let the old lady of a goose go by a thing that I wouldn't get into meself."

But it is a long lane that has no turning, and the squire soon proved the truth of this. One day the engine again "struck work" about a quarter of a mile from Ballytumna. The passengers, most of whom were neighbors, decided to get out and walk, but just then Dan Kelly came up and whispered something to the squire who begged them to "lend a hand once more at the pushing." They complied, and Dan hurried to Mollie's cottage. "Mrs. Maguire, ma'am," he cried, "don't believe in the pushing of the train." "Troth, and I don't," "Come then, and see for yourself. Sure the squire and all does be pushing now for all they're worth." Mollie threw her shawl over her head and they hurried off. Sure enough she saw a number of men with Mr. Tuite at their

head slowly pushing the train along. "Get in Mollie," he called to her, opening the door of the one first-class carriage, and we'll push you home." Mollie looked longingly at the faded velvet cushions and the tarnished mirror, and consented. When they reached Ballytumna, the squire said, "Now, Mollie, the engine's all right again, do let me take you very slowly to Mispaton, and she was enjoying herself so much that she again consented, and soon became used to the motion. "Troth, Mollie, you like it, don't you?" "Troth and I do." "Then let me take you a little faster, and we can go further." This went on, until finally they came back at full speed. Mollie could hardly believe this when she heard it, and she wondered at her former folly. "Now," said the squire to her at last, "won't you come again and send the old lady of a goose, too?" "Troth and I will and me eggs and other things, and I'll tell the boys to do the same." The boys were delighted, and the railway soon prospered so much, that the company gave us not only a new engine, but an entire new train.

Peasant Poet
He loved the brook's soft sound,
The swallow swimming by,
He loved the daisy-covered ground,
The cloud-belladappled sky.
To him the dismal storm appeared
The very voice of God:
And where the evening rock was reared
Stood Moses with his rod.
And everything his eyes surveyed,
The insects in the brake,
Were creatures God Almighty made,
He loved them for His sake—
A silent man in life's affairs,
A peasant in his daily cares,
A poet in his joy.

The Swannery
It is a wonderful sight, that great lagoon covered by vast snowflakes, wonderful to behold the heavy uprising of a flight of them, from the water, scuttering along like an aeroplane before it lifts, for their bodies are heavy: wonderful also to see the tremendous impetus with which they touch the water again and rush through it till the resistance stops them: most wonderful of all to hear the glorious metallic clang of their wings as eight or ten in a V-shaped formation fly over your head, their beautiful long necks straight, their noble pinions flapping strongly in the tremendous carriage of their body. English birds have many flights more graceful, but none more impressive, nor, I think, more splendid than the swan's, unless it be the heron's.—F. J. H. Darton.

A Chinese Satire
Sent as a present from Annam—
A red cockatoo.
Coloured like the peach-blossom.
Speaking with the speech of men.
And they did to it what is always done to the learned and eloquent.
They took a cage with stout bars,
And shut it up inside.
—Po-chu'i (Arthur Waley).

Kindness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HENRY DRUMMOND in his book, "The Greatest Thing in the World," defines kindness as "love active." Are we reflecting love sufficiently, so that we may be considered kind to our fellow-men? Merely to reiterate that God is Love is not enough; that is doing but little toward bringing kindness into practical demonstration in our everyday experiences.

To be kind may seem to be a little thing; but can it be called small when it means to reflect Love continuously, thereby demonstrating love in action? Michelangelosaid, "Recollect that trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." Opportunities do not have to be sought so that we may express kindness. A cheery smile, a kindly word, and a loving deed can always be manifested to others. Opportunities come to us daily, nay, hourly, almost momentarily, wherein we are able to manifest kindness to our fellow-beings.

To express kindness, the love of self has to be put out many times. In being kind we grow unselfish. Those who are entertaining selfish thoughts—largely thinking only of themselves, and satisfying selfishness—seldom, if ever, recognize an opportunity where they might extend a kindness to another. Often these querulous ones complain of what they would like to do if they but had an opportunity. The expression is very often heard, that "charity [love] begins at home." Then, why not make the home the basis for commencing the demonstration of kindness to all? A busy housewife, answering the door-bell to one anxious and perhaps determined to sell his wares; to another, soliciting aid for a charitable organization; answering a wrong telephone call when most busy; or listening to a child's tale of a torn garment to be mended,—in all these cases, if reflecting love, she will know that the salesman at the door is working for a livelihood; the charitable solicitor's motive is benevolent, even should his method be mistaken; the telephone operator, had she known enough, would not have called; that the little child naturally turns to mother, because of love for her; and so she will extend to all of them patience, courtesy, and kindness. This person is learning valuable lessons of self-abnegation. One continuously manifesting love becomes oblivious of self; then it is as natural to be kind as to breathe. Of such it may be said in the words of Solomon, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

We should always have loving consideration for others, not alone for those whom we may love or those burdened with sorrow, to whom perhaps it may

be easy to be kind. We should be very loving and kind to the erring. Deal gently with them. They may have struggled. Perhaps it was the lack of love shown them that helped to bring about their failure to do right. Very likely, gentleness and love expressed will bring them into the paths of righteousness and peace. Never should we fear or be unwilling to be kind. We should never lose an opportunity to manifest kindness. Mrs. Eddy wrote in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 127), "A tender sentiment felt, or a kind word spoken, at the right moment, is never wasted." It is not only right to be kind to humanity, but kindness should be extended to animals. Is it not right to make thoughtful provision for the house cat or dog when the family goes vacationing?

"I shall forgive, but I cannot forget," is too often heard among professed Christian people. One may try to persuade himself that he has forgiven another, from whom he may have suffered an apparently real or fancied wrong; but so long as it is remembered, he is entertaining thoughts of bitterness and resentment toward another. Hence, there is really no forgiveness in his consciousness. We learn in Christian Science that true forgiveness is the destruction of error in individual consciousness. One cannot expect to progress very far toward while holding thoughts of error toward another. Certainly we cannot be reflecting love and good while doing so. Jealousies and rivalries can find no place in a consciousness rendered pure by right thinking,—filled with thoughts of justice, mercy, goodness, and love. Mrs. Eddy has written in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 40), "Nothing will be lost, however, by those who relinquish their cherished resentments, forsake animosity, and abandon their strongholds of rivalry." To be able to grow spiritually, individual consciousness must be purified until it becomes divinely natural to manifest goodness and kindness to all. The admonition Paul gave to the Ephesians must be obeyed: "Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice; and be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you."

Even if to express loving-kindness should require us to undergo physical endurance, there is much to be gained by the utter forgetfulness of self; for thus we are made fit to go forward and perform any service of love that infinite good may require of us, without injury to ourselves.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1923

EDITORIALS

APPARENTLY the question of the restoration of full diplomatic relations with Greece is likely to receive

Greece and the United States

definite attention at Washington in the immediate future. The ostensible reason for delay in the matter has been that courtesy suggests that action be deferred until after Great Britain shall have acted. Britain in its turn has manifested a somewhat similar attitude of deference toward the United States in withholding recognition from Mexico until action by the American Republic. The situation as respects Greece has in it elements which should appeal to the more unselfish sentiments of the American people, while not wholly devoid of certain considerations which may have justified the prolonged delay in extending the hand of fellowship.

The unsettled conditions in Greece have resulted in a refusal of practically all the great powers to grant it full recognition, although Spain, Denmark and most of the Baltic powers never broke off relations. Yet Greece is now suffering from a situation for which, to some extent, the United States Government is morally responsible. It is a matter of recorded history that the unhappy adventure of the Greek Army in Angora was due to the concerted action of England, France, and the United States. For reasons that seemed good to the rulers of those three nations, the Greek Army, once installed there, at their incentive, was left without support, either military, financial, or moral. It was overwhelmingly defeated by the Turks and driven from the territory it occupied, followed by an even greater army of refugees fleeing before the vengeance of the Moslems. These refugees, now a charge upon the Greek Government, are said to number no less than 730,000 people.

From other countries given over to the domination of the Turk by the Treaty of Lausanne have fled enough other fugitives to bring the total number up to 1,150,000 on March first last, according to official figures derived from Greek sources. While the American Red Cross has aided enormously in the care of these refugees, and the British Relief Committee, together with other charitable organizations from other nations, have joined in this benevolent undertaking, the burden upon the Greek Government is nevertheless a crushing one. Greece is not a wealthy nation. Its manufacturing industries are slender, its agricultural territory limited. Financially, the Government is overwhelmed by the demands made upon it in the name of ordinary humanity that these refugees be not left to starve.

It may be urged that recognition by the American Government would not necessarily lead to any mitigation of these conditions. But with recognition Greece would be in a position to act and the people of this country might be given an opportunity to judge of the plea for the fulfillment of the agreement made by the United States in 1917 to give to Greece a credit of \$50,000,000. This agreement was formally made and ratified, and in accordance with its terms Greece issued currency based upon this loan, of which \$15,000,000 was actually paid over prior to 1920. Thereupon, because of the fact that the Greek electorate retired the Venizelos Government and reinstated Constantine in power, further payments were stopped. If the United States should now complete the contract into which it entered, the situation in Greece would be materially ameliorated.

But as matters now stand in the State Department, Greece has no recognized envoy at Washington able to press this issue. The Nation is in the position of a claimant before a court unable to secure a lawyer qualified to press his case. It is hardly believable that the refusal of the Administration to recognize Greece is in any sense dictated by a desire to prevent the proper presentation of the appeal for the completion of this loan. Nevertheless, that is the effect which it produces. Concerning the justice of completing this transaction, it does not seem to us that there can be much difference of opinion. But certainly that advantage should be taken of the power of the Government to refuse recognition to a friendly government, in order to prevent that government from presenting its claim under an agreement formerly ratified, does not seem to be the method of fair play or of international comity.

IT MUST have struck many observers as at least a coincidence that former President Wilson and the late

A Cause Not Often Recognized

President Harding should each have been rendered incapable of continuing his important work as the Chief Executive of the United States through physical disability of similar nature. Anyone, also, whose attention has been turned to the great activity at this time of what Paul calls in his epistles the carnal mind, must have wondered if there was not possibly some connection between this fact and the tragic occurrences referred to in connection with both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Harding. It has been demonstrated that violent emotions produce poisonous effects not only upon those indulging them but also upon those coming in intimate contact with them. May not, therefore, also the physical disabilities experienced by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Harding possibly be accounted for, to some extent at least, by mental causes external to themselves?

When one remembers, indeed, the attacks and tirades of abuse which have with intent been directed against these two men, it is almost a wonder that they stood up under them as long as they did. Hatred, jealousy, revenge, and selfishness produce a mental mist which is anything but healthful. And yet it is in such an environment that the people of America, and of the world, have been urging their presidents and high officials to action. Secret service men may be able to protect the body of him

who is in control of affairs, but they are incapable of constituting themselves a barrier to ward off the evil effects of this mental miasma.

It is high time that a new sense of things was entertained along these lines. No longer should it be taken for granted that it is only that which can be seen with the physical eyes which is dangerous to life and limb. The liberated carnal mind is "a murderer from the beginning," and one of its most active efforts is to make men fail to appreciate this fact, thus leaving it to carry on its fell purposes unmolested. Now is the time when a halt must be called in this direction.

IN THE historical play, "If I Were King," Louis XI of France is shown in a thrilling scene rapidly changing his mind to conform to the shifts in popular sentiment, as revealed by the shouts of the mob. "Vox populi, vox Dei." This old Latin proverb is still true. Modern democracy does not express itself solely by street demonstrations. It votes and the

The Coming Party Lines in France

rulers appear to yield. In France there has been this summer a fresh illustration of this. By-elections have shown a return of public sentiment toward the Left. Radical candidates for Parliament have been elected in both the Lower Seine and the Seine and Oise departments. In the latter, the Socialist and Communist vote combined was so large that when these parties merged for the second ballot, no candidate having obtained the requisite majority on the first, the National Bloc candidates withdrew, apparently at the request of the Government, so as to assure the return of the Radicals.

The clerical royalists, who make a great deal of noise in their press and on the Paris streets, did not even present candidates. The belief that France was ready for a Fascisti revolution had, apparently, little foundation. Now, Premier Poincaré, who has hitherto received the consistent support of both the reactionary royalists and the National Bloc, is heralded by his friends as a true "Republican of the Left," an anti-clerical and almost a radical. Under his banner all true "Republicans," which in France has meant exactly the opposite of what it now signifies in the United States, should assemble, they say. Only Socialists, Communists, and royalists need not

aspire. The formation of a Center Party with leanings toward the Left has long been under discussion. Since the present semi-proportional election law will probably not be changed before the balloting next spring, only a combination of groups, such as the National Bloc, has the chance to get a majority. The "Bloc" itself seems doomed. But is the leadership of the new "Republican Union" to be on the right wing or on the left? Is the banner to be carried by M. Poincaré or by Aristide Briand, or by someone still further to the Left, such as Paul Painlevé or Edouard Herriot? Le Temps says that the personality of the leader matters less than the program, which must be, at home, a liberal enforcement of the clerical laws and respect for the rights of private property; abroad, maintenance of the Versailles Treaty. At the present juncture the foreign policy counts most, and as long as the French people do not despair of the Ruhr occupation, the position of M. Poincaré is secure.

While M. Briand was still in power he tried to organize a majority further to the Left, so as to escape the pressure of the "Bloc" and the royalists, but when he showed signs of weakness toward Mr. Lloyd George's reparations program at Cannes he was recalled and forced to resign. At the next elections he is pretty sure to attempt a "revanche." It was principally his thunder Senator Charles Chaumet tried to steal at Bordeaux when he exclaimed in the course of a political address on July 29: "By happy chance we have today at the head of the Government a man who all his life has consistently been 'one of ours'! M. Poincaré is a Republican of the Left, against whom there cannot be lodged the least accusation of irregularity."

The enigma of the situation is the Radical Party, which before and during the war had the largest representation in the Chamber. It is now badly disorganized. Its floor leader, M. Herriot, formally withdrew in June from the Government majority, but to win at the next elections it must co-operate with the Socialists, who in turn show signs of friendship with the Communists, and France is undoubtedly strong for private property rights. The Radical members of the Poincaré Cabinet have not resigned, and by assuring the election of his friend, Henri Franklin-Bouillon, M. Poincaré has promoted a rival to M. Herriot. Apparently he hopes to split the party if he cannot win it over.

CAUSE for great congratulation is the fact that at last the three-shift plan is being put seriously into operation, in place of the long day of twelve hours, in the steel mills of the United States. It is true that there has been a progressive improvement in this respect shown during the last twenty-five years, but it would now appear that a more radical stand is being taken than ever before, and that the time is not far distant when this relic of barbarity will be completely a thing of the past. It is really useless to argue that there were mitigating circumstances, concerning which the public was ignorant but which rendered the long day permissible. It is still generally conceded that a day, no matter how the issue may be camouflaged, which demands employment over a period of twelve hours, is neither productive in the highest sense for employers, nor conducive to the best interests of the employees.

Reports from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Youngstown regarding the first day under the new régime are highly satisfactory. In the latter place, for example, the new system affects about 7000 men who have been working a twelve-hour day, so that some 3000 new employees

were needed. Men who had been working at common labor were promoted to permanent jobs and Negroes and foreigners were hired to replenish the common labor. Excuses are of little avail. The very fact that the changes were made with such comparative ease carries with it the conclusion that they were right ones.

It must be granted that the actual pay envelope of the men will contain a slightly less amount than heretofore, but the fact that the employees will now have four hours more each day in which to be with their families and enjoy the normal experiences of life will amply repay them for this apparent loss. Though the steel corporations have fought hard against the changes, now that they are taking place it is safe to say that their wisdom will soon be realized by all concerned.

EXPENDITURES of the Boston Opera Company in 1911-12, about which public information was unavailable at the time the organization was running, can be somewhat judged from figures furnished to The Christian Science Monitor by Max Rabinoff, head of the American Institute of Operatic Art at Stony Point, N. Y., and published in today's issue of the paper. The budget of the company, made for purposes of comparison with budgets of the affiliated companies of New York and Chicago, shows the estimated cost of production at the Boston Opera House to have been \$48,701.68 per week. Without doubt, persons versed in theatrical management can determine from the several items in the list whether or not the money of the Boston Opera Company was carefully used. But probably even the most casual reader of them can understand why the company, from starting out to give opera at a price of \$3 for the best seats, was compelled, before going far, to adopt a \$5 rate. No doubt many a person who was a member of the company will discern striking inequalities. Singers may wonder how the \$14,000 weekly, set aside for artists, was divided. Orchestral players, in turn, may be able to point out wherein they were justified for the demands they made in the way of salaries from time to time, considering that their large group received but about seven and a half times the pay of the small force in the press department.

If there is one great pity in the musical record of the United States that is remarked upon more than another, it is that the Boston Opera Company in 1914 had to go under. What great things the company accomplished in the five years of its existence, what influence some of the reforms it started have had—especially in the line of scenic decoration—and what it might have done in holding American standards high, had it continued, are subjects that people interested in the cause of the theater of song constantly review. Whether matters would have been helped by the publication twelve years ago of the budget that is published today, is perhaps a vain question. But the figures must come out at last; and why not the moment they are cast up? If the Boston Opera Company was run on too free-handed a scale, a little general discussion might have brought its policies down to a proper basis.

Another American institution that withholds its expenditures from the observation of the world is the company in New York with which the Boston Opera Company was associated, and from which it used to borrow artists. Just as those who directed opera in Boston were popularly supposed to spend extravagantly, those who handle matters in New York are commonly declared to spend penuriously, and to devote their energies to making opera pay what amounts to dividends to stockholders. There is no likelihood that the New York company will ever go into bankruptcy, as did the Boston company; but the facts about its management must come finally to light, and they ought, in sooth, to come now. Possibly the laboratory of opera which Mr. Rabinoff is establishing on the west bank of the Hudson River, having given a bit of important historic information about the cost of opera, may be influential also in letting the public into a knowledge of current costs.

Editorial Notes

SO MUCH lack of understanding prevails regarding the problems which face the management of the large railroads of the United States that a diagrammatic representation of the manner in which the Pennsylvania Railroad system divided up each dollar of its income during 1922, which has just been issued, may come as rather a surprise to some. These, it appears, are the facts in the case: 51.41 cents out of each dollar went directly into the pay roll of the company, 17.07 were used for material and supplies, 7.72 were needed to cover bond interest and other fixed charges, and 7.29 were swallowed up by locomotive fuel, while taxes took 4.45, depreciation 2.58, loss, damage and similar eventualities 2.31, and equipment and joint facility rents 1.52. This left a surplus of just 5.56 cents for dividends, etc. Quite a different picture from that which many have liked to conjure up regarding this situation!

ONE is not surprised that Mr. Laurence J. Goodhew, the chairman of the Sittingbourne Urban District Council, should take exception to the statement in an article published in a London daily, describing the town as "a dull and uninteresting place of one street." This place of some 10,000 inhabitants contains about eight miles of well-kept streets, and within a few minutes' walk of the old High Street are to be found a number of the finest examples in England of beautiful fruit orchards, laid out with an eye to symmetry and culture by generations of expert agriculturists, whose art and methods have been copied throughout the world. As Mr. Goodhew expressed it, a truer description would be, "the gem of the Kentish fruit gardens."

Mussolini and Masonry

By RAOUÏ MARTINI

ROME, July 25 (Special Correspondence)—Speaking before Parliament in support of his Electoral Reform Law, Mussolini once more showed his hostility to Italian Masonry, or, rather, that branch of Italian Masonry whose Grand Master is Domizio Torrigiani. Directing himself to the Hon. Alessio, he said: "I am very sorry that the Hon. Alessio has brought to this House the miserable, dirty hatreds of the Giustiniani lodges."

The Hon. Alessio immediately denied that he had ever been a member of a Masonic lodge. But this did not draw from the Premier any expression of regret for his declaration.

Since coming to power Mussolini has sought to destroy, if possible, all the old political parties and all the old fraternal institutions of the country, that menace, he believes, the unity of the Nation. Then, too, in attacking Masonry, he pleases the strong Nationalist wing of his Fascismo. It will be recalled that in recent months the Nationalist Party, headed by Federzoni, has become an integral division of Fascismo. Among the tenets to which it holds strongly is that of devoted support of Roman Catholicism. In Italy the most powerful enemy of the Vatican during the past 150 years has been Masonry; therefore, the Nationalists are fanatically hostile to the craft.

There is another branch of Masonry in the peninsula, with headquarters in Piazza del Gesù, Rome, the Grand Master of the same being Raoul V. Palmeri. The Fascisti do not appear to be hostile to this wing of Masonry.

Mussolini's opposition to the Torrigiani branch of Masonry is due mainly to its political activities, while the absence of any expressed hostility on his part to the Palmeri Masonry is undoubtedly due to the fact that the Palmeri branch rigidly excludes anything of a political nature from its lodges, adhering more strictly to the American Masonic forms and ideals.

The first Masonic lodge was founded in Italy, in Florence, in 1733, by an Englishman, Charles Sackville, Duke of Middlesex. In the next few years its growth was phenomenal, especially in southern Italy and Sicily.

The records show that Italian Masonry at the start cherished warmly the ideal of bettering human conditions. Religion was to be respected. The "Evangelical Law" was its dominating spirit.

Regarding Masonry as a dangerous enemy, Pope Clement XII on May 28, 1738, excommunicated it. This excommunication was confirmed by Benedict XIV on April 28, 1751.

Masonry was closely identified with the Carbonari and Mazzini's "Young Italy." It furnished very largely the inspiration for the revolutionary activities of the Carbonari. At one time no Carbonari could hold high office in that organization unless he was a recognized Mason of exalted grade.

In preparing for the revolution of 1821, the young Carlo Alberto, heir to the Piedmont throne, was in continual communication with General Giffenga and the other heads of Italian Masonry. The steadfast opposition of the Vatican to any movement looking to the union and freedom of Italy roused in Masonry a strong spirit of anti-clericalism, which finally led to an irreconcilable Italian Masonry that dominated it for many years.

About 1880 Masonry in Italy was all-powerful. It controlled most of the important governmental posts, as well as the humbler positions in the public administration. Most of the historic names of the Risorgimento were enrolled on the pages of Italian Masonry.

Giuseppe Garibaldi was initiated in 1844 in the "Refuge of Virtue" Lodge. Soon thereafter he became supreme head of the Masonry of Palermo. In 1861 there were three Masonic centers in Italy: Palermo, with Garibaldi at its head; Naples, with Domenico Angherà the leader, and Turin, with Delpino in charge. From the island of Capraia, in July, 1862, Garibaldi sent the following message to Italian Masons:

The present moments are supreme for our beautiful Italy, completely undertrudged by the foreigner and corrupted by the false priests of Rome. It is our business to reunite all the scattered subjects of the stricken land, that over the Campidoglio may wave, safe and glorious, the national banner.

Our brothers, both as citizens and Masons, must co-operate to the end that Rome may belong to the Italians as the capital of a great and powerful nation. It will be useful if from now onwards all of us prepare ourselves to be ready when the appeal comes from our country. All who have Italian hearts must be furnished with arms and ready to fight for the great attempt.

While Garibaldi was embittered by the hostility of the Vatican to the great patriotic cause known as the Risorgimento, he was never irreligious. At the Naples Conference of 1869, when Masons from all over the peninsula had been driven by the opposition of the Church into a materialistic attitude of mind, Garibaldi commandingly shouted, "I am of the religion of God."

Mussolini apparently feels that the day of helpful political Masonic activity in Italy is past. He seems determined that henceforth Italian Masonry shall either cease to occupy itself with political matters, or else be destroyed. But there are perhaps 40,000 Masons in Italy. They are unquestionably patriots. They know well the history and the spirit of the Roman Vatican. They are convinced that whenever the political power of the Papacy is strong in the peninsula, as, for example, in the present day, then Italian Masonry should be all the more vigilant and militant.

Italian Masonry, by reason of the persecution it has long endured at the hands of political and priestly tyranny, cherishes profoundly its civil and religious liberties. With its spirit purified and refined by the new fires, it will undoubtedly not only continue to exist but will grow in strength and stature.

A Task Worthy of Achievement

WORLD amity, if it is ever achieved at all, will be the most "artificial" and difficult experiment in the history of mankind, says The New Republic. There can be no hope of attaining it, certainly, until the public opinion of the chief nations has been aroused so that the average man feels a passionate resentment at being ordered to go and die because of some politician's incompetence—a type of resentment now felt by only a few tender-minded people. To achieve this will require a campaign of education so enormous, so long continued and expensive that the stoutest heart may well quail at the prospect. This huge task will require the co-operation of every element in the community which hates war and believes a better way must be found. Liberalism has, and can have, no more important task than the effort to bring into harmony the groups which are hampering their own efforts by stubborn insistence on one particular road to salvation, in the vain expectation that the cause of peace may be advanced by war among its friends.